REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,695.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1876.

583
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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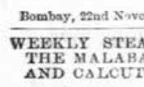
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C.H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 8th December and on MONDAY, the 11th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COMMILLA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

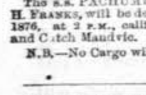


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., commander T. M. Williams, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December 1876, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

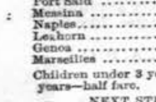
The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 135 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CAPTAIN THOS. COLLINS.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on the 23rd instant.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
VENETIA	2726	450	E Ashdown	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haselwood.	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	R. G. Steed	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	533	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 26th Dec. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

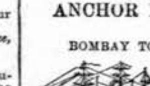
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

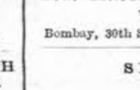
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE..	—	23rd December.
" CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
" TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
" BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL................................ Rs. 500

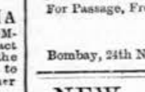
For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.



THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.
First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MELVILLE HOUSE, BANGALORE.—There will be a FEW VACANCIES in this School for YOUNG LADIES after the Christmas Holidays. School re-opens (D. V.) on the 21st January 1877. For Terms, &c., apply to

MISS S. MILLARD.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

Just received a further Consignment of
HUNYADI JANOS,
THE NEW SALINE APERIENT BITTER WATER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In quart bottles at per doz.	13 8	15 0
CARLSBAD, Alkaline Purgative..quarts per doz.	12 0	13 8
CARLSBAD SALTS..........per bottle	3 0	3 8
FRIEDRICHSHALLER, Aperient Saline ....quarts per doz.	10 8	12 0
PULLNA, Saline Purgative ....pints per doz.	9 0	10 0
VICHY, Alkaline Gaseous.......... ,, ,,	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superiro to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

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The Indian (late Madras) Jurist.

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Single Copy, One Rupee.

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From 1st January, 1877.

This Periodical of 80 Pages Monthly, is the
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No Judge, Advocate, or Pleader, should be without it.

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Thacker, Spink, & Co..... Calcutta.
Peake, Allen, & Co .... Lucknow.
John & Co. .... Allahabad.
C. Foster & Co........... Madras.
Mr. W. Bull............ Lahore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
ESPLANADE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 20th DECEMBER 1876.

DR. LYNN
Will give an
ENTERTAINMENT FOR FAMILIES
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Mrs. ARDASEER HORMARJEE WADIA.

FRIDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
NEW PROGRAMME
INTRODUCING
THE TABLE FLOATING IN THE AIR.
Full particulars in To-morrow's issue.
SATURDAY LAST PERFORMANCE.

First Class, Rs. 3; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1. Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.

Special Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

FRED. W. HARRISON,
Business Manager.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Durbar Room on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 5-30 P.M. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.

W. MAULE, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th December 1876.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Johnson's Royal Atlas, new edition 1876, Imp. folio, half bound Russia	90	0
The Witches' Frolic and the Bagman's Dog; by Thomas Ingoldsby, illustrated by Jane Cook, quarto, cloth	14	8
Milton on the Pathology and Treatment of Gonorrhœa, fourth edition	8	12
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Parliamentary Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1874-75	1	8
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Pictures of Old England; by Dr. R. Pauli	4	4
Littré's Petit Dictionnaire Universel	2	4
In the Days of thy Youth; by Dr. F. W. Farrar	6	8
A Book on Building, Civil and Ecclesiastical; by Sir E Beckett, with Illustrations	5	4
Palgrave's Children's Treasury of Lyrical Poetry	1	12
Art at Home series—Garrett's House Decoration, Illustrated	1	12
———— Loftie's Art in the House	1	12
,, The Graphic" Portfolio. A selection from the Engravings which have appeared in "The Graphic." Imp. quarto, half bound	18	0
French and Spanish Painters, with Illustrations on steel from famous Pictures and a critical and Biographical account of the artists; by James Stothert, 1877, Royal 8vo, cloth, extra gilt	14	8
Fothergill's The Practitioner's Handbook of Treatment; or the Principles of Therapeutics, 1876, 8vo	9	12
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates and Universal information, Fifteenth Edition, 1876, 8vo	12	8
Wet-Day Reminiscences; by "Solwin," from the *Bombay Gazette*	2	8
Venice and the Poets, with Photographic Illustrations, edited by Stephen Thompson, quarto, cloth, gilt	7	8
The Prime Minister; by Anthony Trollope, cheaper edition	4	4
Geikie's The Great Ice Age, second edition	16	8
Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie, popular edition	7	8
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Cassell's History of the United States, Illustrated, Vols 1 and 2, each	6	8
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The Art of Retouching; by Burrows and Colton, Illustrated	2	8
Kingston's Popular History of the British Navy, Illustrated	3	12
Castle Daly; by Annie Keary, new and cheaper edition	4	4
The Harbour Bar: a Tale of Scottish Life. New and cheaper edition	4	4
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Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy with directions for the Nursery and Sick Room, ustrated	7	8
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Cassell's History of Protestantism; by Dr. Wylie. Illustrated. Vols. 1 and 11, each	6	8
Simmonds' Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances, Third Edition	6	8
Tomes' Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative	7	8
Barnard's Drawing from Nature. Illustrated by Coloured Plates, new edition	14	8
The Code of Criminal Procedure, with Notes and Appendix, paper cover, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5	0
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Gilbert's Fifty "Bab" Ballads. Illustrated. New Edition	5	4
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil; by the Rev. Samuel Manning	5	8
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THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS, 1876.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, is of the same large and varied nature and superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon, Dessert Fruits, Jellies, Poultry,
Bath Chops, Flavours, Marmalades, Sauces,
Biscuits, Fish, Mince Meat, Sausages,
Butter, Fresh Meats, Pates, Soups,
Cheese, Game, Pickles, Sugars,
Chocolates. Hams, Pies, Tart Fruits,
Cocoas, Herbs, Plum Puddings, Teas,
Coffees, Jams, Potted Meats, Tongues,
Condiments, Vegetables.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots, Golden Oranges, Peaches, Prunes,
Cherries, Green Oranges, Pears, Medlars,
in cases of about 7 lbs., or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits, Chocolates, Nougat, Peel Rings,
Candied Peels, French Plums, Noyeau Fruits, Strawberries
China Preserves, Liqueur Comfits, Peel Chips, Toffee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Sweet Faces, Centennial, Our Philadelphian Cousins' Luggage,
Jewels and Luggage from India, Oriental Costumes, Royal Military,
Spelling Bee, Post Office, Indian Costumes,
On the Rink, The Conjurors, Zoological Rink,
Theatrical Beauties,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Oloroso, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS AND CIDER,
of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT
Affords a large choice of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
LADIES' COMPANIONS.
WORK BASKETS.
CHURCH SERVICES.
With the new Lectionary.
DESKS & WRITING CASES,
Of a variety of patterns,
In Russia, or Morocco, plain or richly tooled and gilt.
CHATELAINS.
WAIST BAGS AND BELTS.
GLOVE & HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
Very completely and handsomely fitted.
SCENT CASKETS,
In Russia or Morocco, each containing two or three bottles.
SMELLING BOTTLES,
Of twenty different Patterns.
SMOKERS' CHOICE,
Of Pipes, Cigar Cases, and all requisites.
TOILET CASES.
Of Morocco, with fittings of solid Ivory.
WORK BOXES AND WRITING CASES.
Elegantly finished, of Morocco or Russia.

And a magnificent assortment of nic nacs in Ormolu, Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Olive Wood.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.
BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.
EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled.
SUITES of BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.
DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture.
LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.
Neck Chains,
for suspension of Lockets.
WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

Charms for the Watch Chain, various and curious.
PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.
LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.
GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.
COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.
SUITES of STUDS and LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.
SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.
SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

AG DANS AND ASH TRAYS.
BISCUIT BOXES.
BUTTER DISHES. BACON DISHES.
BREAKFAST DISHES. SIDE DISHES.
CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.
CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.
CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.
DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.
EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.
FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.
"OWL" MUFFINEERS.
NAPKIN RINGS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.
SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.
SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
(Complete sets in cases.)
SARDINE BOXES,
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 20th DECEMBER.
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
THE AMERICAN MINSTRELS!
GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE!!
AND
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
STALLS ....Rs 3 | SECOND SEATS ....Rs. 2
BACK SEATS......Re. 1.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th.

REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS CIRCLE, &c., &c.
PIT, &c.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
OF
WILLARD & HUDSON'S COMPANY
in their
NEGRO FARCES,
INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS,
CHARMING BALLADS,
POLYPHONIC SKETCHES,
AND
CHARACTER DELINEATIONS.

REDUCED PRICES.
Dress Circle....Rs. 3 | Stalls ....Rs. 2 | Gallery ......Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
Seats may be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THE following sorts of Pills are in Stock:—

			Cash only. Rs. a.
No. 1—Pill Phosphorus,	pure	per bottle	1 14
,, 2—Do.	do.	with Nux Vomica	1 14
,, 3—Do.	do.	with Quinine	2 4
,, 4—Do.	do.	do. et Nux Vomica	2 4
,, 5—Do.	do.	Fort	1 14
,, 7—Do.	do.	cum Ferro	1 14
,, 8—Do.	do.	c Ferro et Quinæ	2 4
,, 9—Do.	do.	Compound	2 4
,, 16—Do.	do.	c Ferro et Aloes	1 14
,, 19—Do.	do.	et Digitalis	1 14
,, 20—Do.	do.	et Cantharides	2 4
Compound Phosphorus Pills			1 14

Full direction is enclosed with the bottle.

M. B. MADON & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, &c., BOMBAY, BAHARKOTE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAH LUCKHMIDASS NATHOOBHOY and GOMTIBAI, his wife, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to mortgage to me, the Undersigned, GOVINDJI KESSOWJI, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the South side of Moonshee Yacoob Street, at Bhendy Bazar, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, in the Town and Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,326 and 3,095, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 113, butnow under No. 117, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards and 2-9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage abutting on the house of Hoosein Ally Jemadar, on or towards the West by a public passage abutting on the charitable property belonging to Memon Haji Esmael Hubib, on or towards the North by the said Moonshee Yacoob Street, and on or towards the South by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shah Luckhmidass Nathoobhoy, and his wife Gomtibai. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of Inheritance, Gift, Sale, Mortgage, Trust or otherwise, are hereby requested to make such claim known in writing to my Solicitor, R. SKIPSEY, Esquire, at his Office, No. 15, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within eight days from the date hereof, after which time the mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 19th day of December 1876.

ગોવીનદજી કેસવજી.
i. e. GOVINDJI KESSOWJI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 818 of 1873.

KHOJA DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Mahomedan, residing at Kutch, and carrying on business in Bombay under the Name and Firm of DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, by means of his constituted Attorney, JOOMABHOY LALJEE, at No. 40, Khoja Gully, outside the Fort........................ Plaintiff.

vs.

CASSUM HAJEE KHAN MAHOMED and RUBIABEEBEE, widow of the late Hajee Khan Mahomed *alias* Khanoo Hoosein respectively, Mahomedans, residing at No. 53, Kolsa Molla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decreetal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the eighth day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-five, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esq., Acting Assistant Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

All the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Khoja Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and of Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed, one of the abovenamed defendants, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate, lying and being on the West side of Coppersmith Row, in the Island of Bombay, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same title, more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road called Coppersmith Row aforesaid, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the house of Memon Khanoo Esac Cutchi, and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Husson, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 574 and 576, and the said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, all which said premises formerly were and at present are in the occupation of the said defendants Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed and Rubi beebee, widow of the late Hajee Khan Mahomed and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Assistant Commissioner and at the Office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.—Dated this 23rd day of November 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age.	Yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age	Yearly. Rs a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	21 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY.

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND LANDAU. Send price to "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN COTTON AGENT for the Districts. Address, stating experience and references, "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PONY DOG CART WANTED, light and well-balanced. Apply, stating lowest price, to "X.," *Bombay Gazette*,

FOR SALE, fresh HAMS and CHEESE ex s s. City of Baltimore, at moderate prices. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME ROAN GELDING, well up to 16 stone, good Saddle Horse. Apply to PROPRIETOR, Waverly Hotel.

ROOMS TO LET, Rampart Row, West, Rs. 100, airy position, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "C. H. J.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GALVANISED Iron Bath Tubs—24 30 & 36 inches. Enamelled Iron Pie Dishes, Flat Dishes, Plates, Soup Plates, &c. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

WILL be published in a few days, the Bombay Christian Almanack for 1877, (Illustrated 64 pp. Quarto.) Price 8 Annas; postage 2 Annas. Orders should be addressed to the SECRETARY, Bombay Tract and Book Society, Bombay, or Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, some few OVERSEERS or SUB-OVERSEERS for TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT on FAMINE RELIEF WORKS, chiefly road making. Maximum salaries Rs. 80 and Rs. 50 respectively, inclusive of all allowances. Applicants must forward copies of Testimonials to the Executive Engineer, Nasik, and before appointment will be required to produce the original papers.

Application to contain full particulars as to knowledge of English, keeping English Accounts, Surveying and Lining out roads and practically making the same and measuring up work done. The individual salary in each case will depend on the nominee's acquirements.

Also mustering Carcoons on salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 having thorough knowledge of the system obtaining in the Public Works Department. Apply to

E. C. HART, Lieut. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Nasik.

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of PRESS BUILDINGS in BHOWNUGGUR. For particulars apply to Messrs. KNOOP & Co., up to the evening of the 20th instant.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th December 1876.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—ATTENTION is called to Section V of Act IX, of 1863. APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES for 1877 should be sent in forthwith to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FRANCIS TURNER.
Acting Inspector-in-Chief Cotton Department.

Inspector-in-Chief's Office, Camp Memodabad, 15th December 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SHAREHOLDERS in this Bank who were also Shareholders in the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, and who have not yet RECEIVED CERTIFICATES of their Shares under the seal of this Bank are hereby requested to APPLY for SAME in exchange for certificates of Shares in the former Bank.

By Order of the Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

15th December, 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay for one year from 1st January 1877.

Tenders will be received up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned in Bombay.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Custom House, 7th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned sizes of MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS, viz.:—

100 Tons 15' 0" by 11½" by 4½".
50 ,, 8' 6" by 13¼ by 4½.
50 ,, 7' 6" by 11½ by 4½.
100 ,, 6' 8" by 11½ by 4.
50 ,, 18' 6" by 7 by 6.
50 ,, 18' 6" by 7½ by 3.
100 ,, 19' 6" by 7½ by 2½.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, proximo, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained upon application at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 25th November 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,500 Tons of well-seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 250 Tons per month, commencing from 1st February next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next, after which hour no Tenders will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 7th December 1876.

TAUNUS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES
THE TAUNUS COMPANY,
CLARENDON MANSIONS, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the produce of the Taunus Spring, situate at Gross Karber, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and produces a daily quantity of 51,684 litres which proves it to be by far the richest spring in Germany.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is the most agreeable table beverage ever introduced, being fresh, sparkling and thirst-quenching.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is brilliantly bright, quite odourless, and is without rival for its purity of taste.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER mixes well with most Wines and Spirits, which makes it a most desirable constituent in the making of cups.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is free from the alkaline taste usually found in Natural Mineral Waters.

The Excellent Qualities of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER have obtained for it the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN of ENGLAND and EMPRESS of INDIA, and of His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

A Large Supply of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER was shipped on board the Serapis, where it met with the highest approval of H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES and the Royal Suite.

TESTIMONIALS

Dr. SCHWARZ, Regierungs and Medicinal Bath of Cologne, when writing about the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, says:—

"This water is characterised by its perfect purity, being free from every artificial and organic contamination, it possesses much gaseous and fixed carbonic acid with certain mineral constituents I find, after making experiments on persons both in health and sickness, that the TAUNUS WATER does not belong to the class of medicinal mineral waters, but that it is essentially adapted as a dietetic and health-preserving beverage, and is to be recommended in such cases where medicinal mineral waters or medicines cannot be taken, and where a grateful blood purifier is required."—Cologne, March 7, 1876.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the erection of the kidneys."—Richard Schmitz, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is imported by ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co., in original German bottles, and is sold by them as Agents.

Considering the bad qualities of most aërated waters imported or manufactured in India, the importation of the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a great boon to the inhabitants of this country.

The following extract from the London *Echo* of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters:—

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of Chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the Chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does hers, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN, we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aërated water submitted his analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to think that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible.

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent; but, as a general rule we think the chemistry of Nature is to be preferred to that of man."

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER, bottled, should be laid on their sides and stored in a cool place.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is fast growing in popularity."—City Press, 20th May 1876.

The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a fresh, sparkling beverage, and, being perfectly pure, is to be recommended as the pleasantest of all table beverages.

In cases of sea-sickness, the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is a soothing and refreshing beverage; therefore no passengers' vessel or steamer should be without the TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH DEC 1876.

CONSOLS yesterday were still quoted at 95⅜, and French Rentes had advanced from 104½ to 104¾, while Wheat was 1s. per quarter lower—all indications of a continued hopeful feeling respecting the political situation. The telegrams from Constantinople, however, are by no means reassuring, and it is evident that the Conference as yet is a long way off a final settlement.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady at unchanged prices on the spot, sales 12,000 bales; but arrivals are weak, Reuter quoting F. G. F. Omra, January-February shipment, Canal, at 5⅝d., while from private sources we learn that there are sellers of "Good Fair" at 5 7/16d., and of "Good" at 5¾d. per lb. Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet, and the continued decline in Exchange on this side will doubtless exercise an unfavourable effect, but the American receipts constitute the leading influence just now, and according as they are large or small the Cotton Market will be strong or the reverse.

New York telegrams of Saturday's date report no change in Cotton, ready Mid. Uplands being still at 12¼ cents, March shipment at 12⅝ cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
	This week,	Last week	
Saturday's Receipts	23,000 26,000	28,000	29,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	2,255,000	1,985,000	1,846,000

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged. A further withdrawal of £345,000 from the Bank of England is reported, making £408,000 since last return.

BAR SILVER in London, Reuter quotes at 57⅛d. per oz. but we hear of private telegrams which give 57d. and others which state "Silver demoralised." Whether the actual price be ¼d. per oz.⅛ more or less, is, however, of comparatively slight importance, the main point being that a decline has taken place about equivalent to the drop here. This shows very clearly that the previous rise, which by many people was attributed to the inherent strength of the market at Home, was due more than anything else to speculative buying for this side, and knowing this there can be little question that even the present level of rates is too high. What we may go back to it is difficult to say, as Exchange and Silver will probably compete with each other downwards as they lately did in an upward direction, but tomorrow's biddings for Council drafts will give a basis to work upon, if only temporary. At 57d. per oz. Silver lays down the rupee at 1s. 9½d, but we are already discounting a further decline ully 1d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been irregular the extreme, and at the close it is almost impossible to give reliable quotations. In the morning rates opened on the basis of 1s. 9⅝d. for demand Bank Bills, at which some little business was done, but later on the Banks declined to draw at any price, and there has been no Private Paper offering to test buying rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 9-16d per	Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight......	1s. 9⅞d.	"	nominal no sellers
Credits 3 "	1s. 10d.	"	
Documents, 3 "	1s. 10	"	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions, but we quote nominally; demand ⅛ to 16 premium; 60 days sight 99¾.

3 GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged. Fours, Rs. 99; Fours and-a-half, Rs. 99; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102.

SHARES are quiet with very little doing. Bank of Bombay are ½ per cent. lower. Land and Press shares are unaltered. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we quote a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay United and an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Alliance, Fleming, Great Eastern and Manockjee Petit.

COTTON to-day has been almost stagnant, transactions for export having been insignificant. Owing to the decline in Exchange, sellers have been asking slightly higher rates, but as we are already Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per candy over Liverpool arrival quotations, we must see a drop of about that amount before business becomes practicable to any extent. Up-country prices, as usual at this time of year, are considerably above Bombay, but as Cotton becomes more plentiful this discrepancy may be expected to disappear.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, there being next to no cargo offering. The nominal quotation by Canal steamers to Liverpool is £2-2 6, but less would probably be accepted. By sail there is as yet no signs of business.

PIECE GOODS are in moderate request in the Bazaar at slightly easier prices, such enquiry as there is running chiefly on Grey Shirtings, White Mulls and Dorias. From first hands, however, there is no business passing, the drop in Exchange putting sellers out of the market.

COALS are firmer, sellers, as a rule, having withdrawn, but there are not many buyers except for cargoes to arrive after April next.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	625
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	275
Hong. & Shanghai Bank	40,000	125	all	8 do.	559
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India	37,220	250	125	6 do.	100
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	975
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	630
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	.00*	2,525
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,650
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,185
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	280
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	140
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	885
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,125
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,105
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,275
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	575	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,120
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,105
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,125
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,000
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,215
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,350½
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,375
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	350
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nurrey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	830
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,005
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	985
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	690

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,300
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	830
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	480
Bellary	175	1,900	all	60	725
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	4·5
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	215
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	600
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	180
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	180 do	780
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,575
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	360
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	363
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	5,125	400	350	25 do	315
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	500
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	450
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	420
Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	950
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	15	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,860
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	60	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	570	500	300	36 p. s.	220
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	8 p. ct	415
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	38

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	235

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British SHIP FERONIA, 1,250 tons, Captain A. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BRITISH BARQUE ELIZABETH ANN, 518 tons, Captain C. Coates, will sail to-day for Orissa, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s STEAM SHIP AGRA, 1235 tons, Captain C. H. Hillcoat, sailed yesterday for Aden, with original cargo and seventy-five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Northumberland...	Sandrais	Maulmein, Nov 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Agra (s)	Hillcoat	Aden.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Feronia	Campbell	Rangoon.
	I. G. S. Dalhousie	Elton	Kurrachee.

The barque Elizabeth Ann, Coates, to Orissa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The brig M T V Ammay, to Colombo, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

PASSENGERS.

PER S S DORUNDA—For Colombo—Major-General M C Dixon and Mrs Dixon, Major Cunningham, Revd J Shipstone, Mrs Shipstone, child and ayah, Mr James Anderson, Mr M W Crosbie, Mrs Halliley, Mr Niel-Gow, Mr J Stranach, and Mrs Stranach, Miss A Binfield, Miss M Binfield, Mr J D Colledge, Mr W J Gorman, Mr J A Spedding, Miss Mackenzie, Mr J H Clarke, Mrs Clarke, Miss Grace Clarke and five children, Mr Monteith, Mr Revel, Mr Undercown, Mr Smith, Mr Boulton, Mrs McKean and child.

FOR MADRAS—Lt Col D W Williams and Mrs Williams, Major E H Thomas, Mrs Thomas and infant, Mr J O Kellie McAllum, Mrs McAllum and maid servant, Mr J P Alpe, Mr A J R Cadell, Miss Barry, Mr E C Bowyer Smyth, Mr Iver Macpherson, Miss L Ausley and ayah, Mr D G Gisborne, Mr E E Perrett, Mrs Perrett, Mr Gerders, Captain A Y Allen, Mrs Colonel J J Fulton, Miss Fulton, Mr R Ihle, Mr Brown.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—150 boxes bar soap and 3 cases soap, Sarafally Heptoola; 300 barrels alum, Toolseedas; Khimjee; 104 bundles horse shoe iron, Tyebally Ebramjee; 40 hogsheads ale and 20 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick Nixon and Co; 20 casks carbolic powder and 1 case do. p. Joseph Soares and Co.
Clive s—400 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soorce.

FROM LONDON.

Guinevere s—7 cases bath bricks and lampblack, packages hardware, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 rolls lead sheets, and 3 casks lamp black Ebram Peerkhan; 33 packages earthenware Byramjee Shapoorjee. City of Baltimore s—25 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj. Lorne s—1 hogshead portwine and 25 cases porter, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee; 2 casks hardware Hassumally Lallmeya; 2 packages hardware, Amroodin Fazalally. Eagle, 10 cases soap, and 25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawood-Khan.

FROM TRIESTE.

Mars s—4 barrels and one cask hock, J Neuberg.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore,—47½ cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee; 11 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoolally and Co.; 24 bales wool, C N Gomes and Co; 43 bales wool, Mooljee Jetta and Co; 26 bales wool, Shamjee Narranjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co; 12 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 31 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 150 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co; 40 bales wool, 10 bales cotton waste, 205 cwts coir yarn and 44 cwts coir, Topen Enderjee; 70 bales hemp, Naronjee Mooljee; 40 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 60 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 165 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussanjee; 61 bales wool, Vullubdass Nureey; 25 bales wool, Premjee Corsz; 30 bales wool and 60 cwts ginger, Vulubdass Vundravandass; 13 bales wool, Khimjee Veridhan; 22 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee; 43 cwts. coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee.
Aristocrat (s), 260 cwt Bhorns, C N Gomes and Co; 640 cwts wheat, H Clasaw and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—1,399½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,800 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 999 cwts rapeseed, Pee Cassels and Co; 228 baskets gutta purcha, P and O S N Co 78 cwts olibanum, Dawoodbhoy Momed; 79½ cwts olibaum, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 6 bales hides, Abdoola Hasum; 7 bales skins, Dharamsey Velljee; 10 bales woolen carpets, W Nicol and Co; 15 packages jambier, 9 bales skins, 15 bales tobacco leaves, 2 bales silk, 20 bales wool, 2 bales hides, and 103 bags sugar, P and O S N Co; 3 bales hides Abdoola Parjia.

FOR HULL.

Shakespeare,—5,223 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

City of Halifax,—574½ cwts rapeseed, VolkartBrothers; 175½ cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venitia s,—2,581 bags gingelly seed, W. Nicol and Co; 2,250 cwts linseed and 975 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s,—200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, A. Blacheck & Co; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s,—250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Calipso s—20 boxes tea and 100 cases cassia, Hajee Mahomed Ebram and Mahomed Jaffer.
Calipso s—100 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Calipso s,—3 pots sandalwood oil and 10 pots rosa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 90 cwts coffee and 12 cwts pepper Mahamed Aly Ebram.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s – 75 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

187 Siam (s), Haselwood,—Mails, 1st January.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

998 Aristocrat (s), Barwick—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

667 Albert Ehrenward, Bredilius—W. Nicol & Co.
1130 Oneida, Eaton—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Ashdown—Mails, 25th December.

FOR HULL.

1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1265 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

768 Chile, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.
797 Foswell Appleby—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1060 Calipso (s), Egger—Austrian Lloyd Co.

FOR AKYAB.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—Volkart Brothers.
195 Queen's Cliff, Davies.

FOR BALASORE.

519 Elizabeth Ann, Coates.

FOR ST. NAZAIRE.

853 City of Halifax, Roberts—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1726 Lombardy (s), Hall—Mails, 26th December.

FOR CALCUTTA.

900 Allum Ghier, Williams.
1238 Cashmere, Thompson—N Maneckjee & Co.
1511 Glamorgan (s), Law—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1262 Hamilton, Ross—Farnham & Co.
1035 Lorne (s), Butcher—Volkart Brothers.
1143 Lady Allan, Riessenhaussen.
1413 Walter D. Wallet, Hatfield.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1072 Sea Flower, Garrick—Wallace & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda, D. B. Khan.

FOR DHUMRAH.

201 Akbar, Watts—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1361 Astoria, Potter.
583 Charles Forbes, Low.
845 Diulio, Bozzo.
1514 Enterprise, Lewis.
920 Favorite, Bentlinck.
1379 George F. Manson, Humphery.
1092 Wheatlandside, Sutherland.

NOT FIXED.

1709 Ava (s), Day—B. I. N. Co.
1443 Harmonia, Small—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1215 Canute, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co.
909 City of Canton, Latto—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
523 Hotsper, Shaw,—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herriman.
1183 Pegasus, Powell.
1054 Zelca, Stitch.
Northemberland, Sandrais.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

700 Arabia, Braughton.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
4173 Jumna (s), D'Arcy.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Thetis (s), Ward.
3039 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flag ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

Surcouf (s), 4, Roquet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Foster, Lieut, Bombay Quarter Master Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Boult, Surg, Bengal A M D, from leave, from Lucknow.
McCracken, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, from Umballa.

DECEMBER 19.

Bither, Condr., Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 19.

Brind, Lieut, Bombay 55th Regt. on duty, to Deolalee.
Thoyts, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr B G Geidt, of H M's Bl Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 30th ultimo.

The services of Mr R B McCabe, of H M's Bl Civil Service, attached to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr of Assam.

Mr McCabe reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 30th ultimo.

Capt E J Gunthorope, Asst Dist Supdt of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 24th July last, and until further orders.

Mr D Cargill, to be Dist Supdt of Police, 5th grade, in Oudh, with effect from the 26th Feb 1st.

Mr H F Smith, to be Dis Supdt of Police, 5th grade, in Oudh, with effect from the 1st March last.

Mr A M B Irwin, of H M's Bl Civil Service, reported to the Govt of the Punjab his arrival at Lahore, on the 24th ultimo.

The services of Lt-Col J Johnstone, an Asst Comsr in Assam are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Mr C Bustomjee, of H M's Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 29th Ultimo.

Messrs R H Anderson, F A Slack, C J S Faulder, of H M's Bl Civil Service, reported their arrival in Calcutta on the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst, respectively.

Capt R V Riddell, R E, Depy Supdt of the 3rd grade in the Topographical Survey Dept, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade, vice Capt Geo Strahan, R E, Supernumerary, with effect from the 8th Nov 1876.

Lt-Col A D Vanrenen, B S C, Depy Supdt of the 2nd grade in the Revenue Survey Dept, is promoted to the 1st grade, with effect from the 23rd Oct 1876, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr G H M Batten, Comsr of Inland Customs, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India, in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, during the employment of Mr A O Hume, C B, on special duty, or until further orders.

Mr W S Halsey, Inspr Genl of Registration, and Comsr of Excise and Stamps, N W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Comsr of Inland Customs, vice Mr Batten, or until further orders.

The Hon T C Hope, Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for making laws and regulations, is appointed to be Additional Secy to the Govt of India, in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, as a temporary measure.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj P W Powlett, Political Agent, 2nd class, on returning from furlough is placed in charge of the Kotah State, and is ranked for the period during which he may be thus employed, or until further orders, as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class.

Mr C E R Girdlestone, Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Nepal, is granted furlough for one year and ten months from Feby, 1st, 1877, or subsequent date.

Mr Girdlestone is also granted subsidiary leave for 30 days, from such date as he may avail himself thereof, preparatory to furlough.

Mr G R Aberigh-Mackay, to be Principal of the Indore Residency College, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th Nov 1876.

Maj A G Mayne, Cantonment Mag Secunderabad, has passed the prescribed examination in Persian.

Mr R H Pilcher, Political Asst, 1st class, and Asst Resident, Mandalay, passed, on the 8th Nov 1876, the examination in International Law and Treaties prescribed for Officers employed in the Political Dep.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C A E S Carter, Offg Mily Acct, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as Mily Accts, 1st class, 2nd grade; Maj H G Saunders, Offg Mily Acct, 2nd class 2nd grade, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class 1st grade; and Lt J A Miley, Offg Mily Acct, 3rd class, to officiate as Mily Acct, 2nd class, 2nd grade, from 21st Nov 1876, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col W C Clarke, and until the return of Capt H G Pritchard.

Capt H F Woodcock, Asst Mily Acct, on probation, to officiate as Mily Acct, 3rd class, from date of appointment to the Dept.

H M has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgns in H M's Indian Mily forces in the Presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Dept—Surgns E B Meredith, W A Mawson, G H Peevor, D J Macdonald, H Hamilton, M D, N J Halpin, A E R Stephens, S Doyle, W H Cadge, and S H Dantra,—arrived at Bombay, 21st Nov 1876.

The services of Surgn-Maj S C Amesbury, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 6th Regt of N (Lt) Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Rl Warrant, dated 16th Jany 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt Col Augustus Kirkwood Comber, Bl S C, Lt-Col William Robert Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Lt-Col James Burn, Bengal S C, Lt-Col James Dowell Swayne, Bl S C and Lt-Col James Creighton Wood, Bl S C 12th Dec 1876.

Lt-Col Thomas Francis Forster, Bl S C Lt-Col Frederick Cortlandt Anderson, Bl S C, and Lt-Col Montgomery Hunter, Bl S C 13th Dec 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 26 years service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Maj George Charles Depree, Maj Henry Roche Osborn, Maj Edward Henry Cassan Simpson, from 9th Dec 1876.

Maj George Bowen Cassan Simpson, Maj (Brevt Lt-Col) John Hadow Jenkins, Maj Eugene Clutterbuck Impey, Maj William Cavendish Bentinck Ryan and Maj Lawrence Henry Williams from 10th Dec 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bl S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 108 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to Her M's approval:—

Capt Arthur Donald Butler, Capt Lionel Smith, Capt Robert Cecil Richard-Clifford, Capt Henry Sullivan Jarrett, Capt Leopold John Herbert Grey, Capt Edmund Swetenham, Capt Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson, Capt Henry Marsh Pratt, and Capt Charles Henry Cantor, from 13th Dec 1876.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—

Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry—Captain (Brevet Major) Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, promoted to Major, from Sep 6, 1876, vice Major R Baring (19th Hussars), retired.

Supy Surgn-Maj Robert Gray, M B, of the Medical Dept, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill an existing vacancy.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bl S C having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lt-Col are admitted to the Co's allowance, with effect from the dates specified, under the operation of G G O No 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5:—

Maj-Genl Albert Fytche, C S I.—11th Dec 1876.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) George Cliffe Hatch,—12th Dec 1876.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) G C Hatch, Bl S C, having vacated his appointment as Judge Advocate Genl on succeeding to Col's allowance, is, with the approval of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, re-appointed to that office for one year from the 12th Dec 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of G G O No 370 of 1863 paragraph 10, Sub-Condr William Howes, who was appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Deptt in G G O No 665 of 1876, is confirmed in his present grade of Sub-Condr from 25th May 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj (Bt Col) Gordon Douglas Pritchard, Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W P, P W Dept, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj John Magee McNeile, Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, Supdt of Works, Irrigation, Rajpootana, Nusserabad, private affairs, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles Harley Bridges, Bl S C Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of N I, private affairs, for twenty-one months, under Rule IX of the Regulation of 1868.

Surgn Warwick Jackson, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 2nd Punjab Inf Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Arnold Dashwood Strettell, Bl S C Adjt, 2nd Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt George Fredrick Young, Bl S C, 1st Wing Subaltern, 30th (Punjab) Regt of N I, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Adelbert Cecil Talbot, Bl S C, Political Asst, 3rd class, Asst Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana, Offg Political Asst, 1st Class, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G G O No 226 of 1876, Capt J Butler, Bl S C, has been permitted by the Right Hon the Secy of State to return to India with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr M V Portman, 4th class Officer, is, as a temporary arrangement, appointed to the charge of the Indian Govt Steamer Gemini and Viceroy's Boat Establishment, vice Mr E Good, transferred to the Indian Govt Steamer Czarewitch, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Vacher, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Capt W H Rathborne, RE, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on special duty under the Govt of Bl, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Gov of India for Guaranteed Railways and posted to Lucknow.

Capt J Grierson, Examiner of P W A, is (on return from furlough) posted to Oudh.

Mr A R Becher, Examiner, P W A, Oudh, is transferred to Rajputana as Depy Examiner.

Capt H W Clerke RE, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sind, owing to the absence on special duty of Major A Le Mesurier, R E, or until further order.

This cancels P W Dept Notification No 489, dated 1st Dec 1876.

Mr W Purdon C E, Superintending Engr, 2nd grade Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Govt, on medical certificate under the rules of the Civil Pension Code, with effect from 1st May 1876.

P W Dept Notification No 495 of 3rd Dec 1875, transferring Mr W K Stent, Asst Engr, from the Central Provinces to British Burmah, is cancelled.

In supersession of Notification No 450, dated 2nd Nov 1876, Mr E J Neuvile, Acct, 2nd Grade, is on return from leave posted to Bengal.

Mr F Morrison, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, (temporary rank) is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 5th an 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D C Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, the duties of which office he will assume in addition to his present duties until relieved of the latter.

Mr R G Macdonald, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana State Railway, and in temporary charge of the Rajputana P W A, is transferred to the Examinership of the Punjab Northern State Railway. Mr Macdonald will, however, retain his temporary charge for the present.

Mr F F Hensley, Temporary Asst Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted seventeen days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted him in P W Dept Notification No 442, dated 31st October 1876.

Mr H Carson, Asst Supdt, 1st grade, officiated as a Supdt, 3rd Grade, from the 11th to the 25th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 25	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 22	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	" 26	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	Jan. 6	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	Dec. 25	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	"	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5 30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 A.M.
Monday	Dec. 25	Monday	Jan. 8
"	Jan. 1	"	Jan. 15

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—
Tuesday.................. Dec. 26 4 P.M.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday .... Dec. 22

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every *Friday* during the fair season.
Friday.................. Dec. 22

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Latest hour for Posting

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	11-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolie, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona Uran and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by *all* mail, are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP IN WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December 1876.

Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 p.m.

M. FAWKES, Captain,
A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parell, 14th Dec. 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOT—December 18th, at Baroda, the wife of F. A. H. Elliot, Esquire, C. S., of a son.

MACARTNEY—December 17th, at Malligaum, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Macartney, C. M. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILLIES—December 3rd, at Aden, the wife of Major M. M. Gillies, 55th Regiment, of a daughter.

MALE—December 15th, at Etawah, the wife of W. Fox Male, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STOURTON—December 12th, at Kasauli, Mary, the beloved wife of Marmaduke Stourton, Esq., Captain, 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1876.

THE ingenious and seemingly disinterested proposal of General Ignatieff, to have Bulgaria occupied by Swiss or Belgian troops, will put Lord Salisbury to the proof and show what stuff he is really made of. If he falls into the trap laid for him, England will have peace perhaps for a time, but her influence in the East will be gone for ever. The English Ministry have, up to the present time, stood fast by one great principle, that a military occupation of Bulgaria is inconsistent with the maintenance of the Sultan's sovereignty and cannot therefore be sanctioned by England, however sincerely that Power may desire to obtain sufficient guarantees for the protection of the Porte's Christian subjects. On this question it was feared that Russia and England were irreconcileable, and we believe that this is still the case, and that General Ignatieff's attempt at a compromise cannot be accepted unless England wishes to reverse her Eastern policy. If the Turks cannot be trusted to administer Bulgaria with some regard to humanity or justice, unless their troops are disarmed and the country occupied by soldiers of whatever nation paid to execute the will of combined Europe, the time has come for the partition of the Turkish Empire, and all that England need do is to seize her share. If, on the other hand, Lord Beaconsfield is right in supposing that England is bound by honourable obligations as well as by treaty to support the authority of the Porte in the provinces between the Balkans and the Danube, then the English Plenipotentiary must refuse his assent to the military occupation of those provinces by any troops except those of the Turkish army. No doubt, such a refusal would mean war with Russia; but what would be the result of Lord Salisbury's cordial co operation with General Ignatieff to impose on Turkey the disarmament of her own forces and the occupation of Bulgaria by Swiss or Belgians? It is ridiculous to suppose that the Turks would submit to such an ignominious condition of peace, or abandon their sovereignty over some of the fairest provinces of European Turkey without a struggle. Is the English nation, then, prepared to go to war in alliance with Russia in order to crush the Turks? Suppose the course recommended by Mr. Gladstone and his friends were taken. The Turkish army, let us say, is destroyed, and the Russians have reached the Balkans on their march to Constantinople, which city is held by an English garrison. Then, the two rivals are face to face, friends so called for the moment—but how long will they remain so? Lord Salisbury, who took so warm an interest in the fortunes of the gallant Danes, fighting against the overwhelming might of Prussia and Austria, must remember how Denmark was avenged at Sadowa on one of the two Powers that had joined in the occupation of Schleswig-Holstein. Would not the joint military occupation of Turkey by Russian and English troops have a similar ending? The Emperor Alexander disclaims any wish to conquer Constantinople for himself, but he has also declared that Russia cannot suffer any other European Power to hold that city, and disputes would soon therefore arise on the question of sharing the spoil which could only be settled by the sword. Moreover, Austria would be at once brought into the field, if Russia showed any disposition to establish herself in Bulgaria, and she would drag in her wake Germany, Italy, and France. The determination of Russia and England to carry out the military occupation of Bulgaria in spite of the resistance of the Turks would, therefore, be the signal for the letting-out of the waters of strife over all Europe. Our argument, it will be said, points to the conclusion that war is in any case inevitable, and we, indeed, have long been of opinion that it cannot be averted, unless England, led away by the rhetoric of Mr. Gladstone, gives up her traditional policy and resolves to let the Russians do what they like with Turkey. We shall learn in a day or two now if Lord Salisbury means to let his country abandon the struggle for supremacy in the East or not.

YESTERDAY Lord Lytton opened the Sailors' Home and handed it over to the Committee, who, having fought a good battle with the local Government for its possession, may now retire from their active labours with all the joy that springs from a consciousness of success. Those who expected to hear from the Viceroy a hard and severe speech about Bombay's commerce would be disappointed, but those who anticipated hearing a pleasant after-dinner social kind of speech about the poetic side of seaman-nature would depart with a full heart rejoicing. Jack Tar, of Britain, has always been an attractive subject in the eye of imaginative beings. There is something fascinating to the multitude in Jack's hugely affected contempt for life, danger, and filthy lucre. Jack himself, through the fascinating example of successive teachers, has conceived the idea that recklessness, generosity, and simplicity are what the British public expect from him. On Trafalgar Day, of glorious memory, Nelson said that England expected every man to do his duty on that occasion; but it is not too much to say that all the year round, Sunday and Saturday, the people of England expect their sailors to be the same characteristic beings—men too simple in their nature not to be largely capable of loving the fair sex, and too regardless of all the wonderful theories in the world about the circulation of blood and the danger to life if that circulation be permanently impeded, to care a pin about fighting anything or anybody, from his bosom friend to a "Rooshian." All his ways are cultivated upon the principle that, being a British sailor, he must be careless of everything that moves beneath the sun, although the moon is more in Jack's way. When he hitches his trousers and pulls off his cap with a movement of his arm like the sweep of an oar, the action means as plainly as chalk is not milk or a rupee two shillings sterling that he is a rough, simple-minded fellow, but that his heart is in the right place after all. When he places his foot on land, and rolls along like a Yarmouth lugger in a heavy swell, and ever and anon shoots his far-reaching quid to the right and the left of him, the effect of the whole is simply to say, in the immortal words of the Miller of Dee,

> "I care for nobody, no, not I,
> And nobody cares for me."

Even when Jack takes a drop too much—(which the simplicity of his nature frequently induces him to do)—and when he uses bad language, which it must be confessed he does occasionally, his admirers are ever ready to excuse his failings with the charity that suffereth long and hopeth all things. They say it is only Jack's way, and ask you with a side-long glance of admiration at the rolling, staggering, jovial subject of conversation, Don't you think the British sailor is a splendid specimen of humanity—*so* open-hearted, *so* generous, *so* utterly unaffected, and *so* a number of other things too numerous to mention? Bravery, recklessness, and generosity, even when unaccompanied by the sparkling lights of intellect, have always had the reputation of stirring admiration within the bosoms of the fair sex; and hence it is that somehow or another Jack has been credited with making more than his fair share of conquests among the female sex. Jack's Sally's, Polly's, and Susan's have now attained a popularity in the realms of imaginative fiction which rivals in a certain degree the fame which history and tradition have fixed upon Petrarch's Laura, Dante's Beatrice, Shakspeare's Sweet Anne Hathaway, Cowper's Mrs. Unwin, and Dickens's Mrs. Harris. Even the unseen powers are supposed to have a particular fancy for British sailors; and the fact is laid down in song that a sweet little Cherub has been detached on special duty from his spiritual comrades to sit up aloft and look after the interests of poor Jack. In fact, we should allege that Jack is somewhat of a spoiled child, and too much admired by men and beloved by women, if we were not confident that his reputation for simplicity and recklessness is still so high in the ascendant that any such remark would be unanimously attributed to malice, jealousy, and ignorance by a discerning public. All this being as true as gospel, as the saying is, no one will wonder that Lord Lytton, when opening the Bombay Sailors' Home, chose to descant upon the poetic phases in the life of sailors and the existence of commerce. He was proud of the opportunity of associating himself with such an event in the history of Bombay as the opening of the Sailors' Home, and he congratulated our citizens upon their ability to offer so comfortable and handsome a home to social wanderers—"such waifs, for instance, as Jack Tars and Viceroys." He told of how the world might be split into unknowing and unknown divisions by seas and oceans if it were not for the genius of the seaman that used the mighty waters as a charger to bear him to the uttermost limits of the earth. When, therefore, such a service as this was done to mankind, when it was owing to the skilful mariner and his needle that distant nations were able to exchange the commercial products of their respective countries, was it to be supposed that seamen should be left homeless and unsheltered in those cities which, like Bombay, had reaped largely of the fruits of their enterprise? No—certainly not. Hence it was creditable to Bombay that she had erected a Sailors' Home which was so worthy of her other magnificent buildings. As a man—this His Lordship said with his hand on his heart—he knew that one of the great weaknesses of the sex to which he belonged was adoration of the ladies. Nature had for some reason implanted in the breasts of Jack Tars a large share of this weakness; and, as there were "bubbles in the earth as in the air," he was glad to notice that the donors of the Home had erected it and furnished it in a style so splendid as to be sufficient to keep the British seamen cast ashore at this port from yielding to the blandishments of the Black-eyed Susans of Bombay. No wonder His Lordship's audience laughed at this; and we hope that this excuse for the extravagance of the fittings of the Home will in time be found to be a true and just one. Lord Lytton said emphatically that he was glad the Sailors' Home had not been diverted from its original purpose, and then he went on to praise everybody that had been in any way connected with the Home. He praised the architect (who certainly deserved the compliment), he praised the Committee, and he even went so far as to praise the Government of Bombay, which has done its utmost to get the Home turned into an Hospital. Then he praised the sailors present; he complimented them on their new Home; and when his admiration for them rose higher and higher in his imaginative thermometer, and he announced that he loved them so well that if he could not be with them on Christmas Day to help them to eat their plumpudding and roast beef, at all events he would leave behind him a donation which he would expect them to devote to a libation in honour of Her Majesty the Queen, the applause was loud and vehement; and we heard one ancient individual, who had during the first part of the speech contented himself with hanging down his head and twirling his cap in a furtive manner, say with energy to his neighbour, "Bless'd if His Honour hasn't made something like a speech after all." Lord Lytton would have said a great deal more, but he apologised for his shortcomings in his usual graceful way. He said he had had a great deal to do since he had come to Bombay, and had not had time to elaborate all he meant to say about the opening of the Sailors' Home—a building which not only spoke eloquently of the commercial prosperity of Bombay, but formed one of its most beautiful ornaments. In fact, he had so much to do that he was reminded of a speech made by the hero in "Jane Shore," who, when he was being carried along to execution, said he was an ass, for he had a lot of work to do, and now had no time to do it. Three cheers for the new Home brought his Lordship's speech to a conclusion. We know there were many persons present who expected His Lordship to deliver himself profoundly upon the political questions of the day; but even if Lord Lytton cared about giving himself so much trouble, we think that he acquitted himself on this occasion precisely as he ought to have done. Viceroys cannot always be making heavy speeches *apropos* of nothing. Life would be intolerable if it were all the port wine and stout of wisdom; but it becomes not so bad when a portion of it is enlivened with the sparkling rhetorical champagne which Lord Lytton poured out yesterday in honour of the conventional Jack Tar and the singularly splendid house of refuge which that lucky individual has secured in Bombay. Probably, when His Lordship receives the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to day, he will say something to show that he does not think life is all beer and skittles, or even all poetry and attar of roses.

IN the last *Calcutta Gazette* is published a resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Annual Customs Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1875 76. The total trade of Bengal for 1875-76 amounted to £51,566,934 against £54,418,165 in 1874-75 and £49,177,110 in 1873-74. The large sum in 1874-75 arises from the importations of rice and grain for the famine in the early part of that year. The total of exports was £30,277,881, including treasure, £1,505,185; the imports amounted to £21,289,046, including treasure, £1,339,216. The foreign export trade of Bengal amounted to 24½ millions sterling, and the import trade to £18,850,000; the trade with Indian ports amounted to exports, £5,780,000, and imports, £2,441,000. The number and tonnage of vessels employed in both foreign and coasting trade of Calcutta was 512 steamers of 486,777 tons, 495 sailing vessels of 533,994 tons, and 184 native crafts of 13,926 tons. There were 141 steamers which went through the Suez Canal, showing a steady increase, every year since 1871, when there were 89 only. The number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of Calcutta were as follows;—entered 674, tonnage 786,614; cleared 728, tonnage 837,954. The importance of the Suez Canal is shown in the value of the trade carried *via* the Canal, which, in 1875 76, amounted to 22 millions out of a grand total of 51½ millions sterling. The jute trade has fallen off a little during the last year; the exportation of gunny bags shows a falling off of 7,300,000 bags; the grand total was 49,582,297. From this number Bombay took 16,960,000 bags and Rangoon 8½ millions; the Straits Settlements to 5,660,000 and Australian Colonies 5 730,000. The exports of tea amounted to lbs. 24,220,440, or lbs. 3,220,000 over the previous year; the whole of the tea, except about lbs. 62,000 went to the United Kingdom. The export trade in raw silk is steadily and rapidly declining; the value in 1875-76 was only 41 lacs against 1¼ crores in 1872-73. The trade of Calcutta and Bombay with the United Kingdom shows the value of the imports in each to be greater than the exports. The two nearly balance in the Bombay trade, imports to the United Kingdom showing about 20 lacs in excess of exports, while the trade of Calcutta, with the United Kingdom, stated in pounds sterling, shows imports of £5,350,000 in excess of exports.

OPENING OF THE NEW SAILORS' HOME.

YESTERDAY afternoon at about half-past four o'clock His Excellency the Viceroy performed the ceremony of declaring the New Sailors' Home open. The short notice of the time fixed, which was given to the Committee, was altogether insufficient to enable them to send out cards of invitation to the ceremony to the subscribers and others whose presence was wished for. A notice inserted in our issue of yesterday, and to which we directed our readers' attention, announced, however, that visitors would be admitted on the presentation of their visiting cards, this being the only resource left. The occasion being, as we have remarked, almost the only one in which His Excellency will appear in public during his present visit, it was expected that the attendance would be large, and accommodation was therefore provided for a considerable number. The attendance was, however, by no means as large as had been expected. Among those present were Admiral Macdonald, Captain Fanshaw, (commanding the Undaunted.) Captain Hunt Ward (of the Thetis), Captain Evans, Lieutenant Brooks, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Captains Henry, Blackmore, Clark, and Austin, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Messrs. H. Maxwell, C. P. Cooper, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nana Morojee, Sir Frank Souter, Lieut. Brebner, Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee, P. Bandoopwalla, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Law, &c., &c.

The officers and seamen of the ships in harbour were also invited and special accommodation was provided for their use, the occasion being one in which they might be supposed to take considerable interest.

Outside the building a number of poles decorated with flags were erected, but here, as with the interior arrangements, the good intentions of the Committee were more or less frustrated by the late time at which the date of the ceremony was fixed.

The new building is perhaps the most beautiful of all the architectural triumphs of which the town can boast. It has been urged that for the purposes to which it is to be devoted, a building of a less pretentious character would have been more suitable; but the money for its erection was presented to the town for a specific purpose, and in justice to the donor, it was right that every effort should be made towards a suitable application of his munificent gift. Such a sum of money might, perhaps, have been applied to better advantage for the good of the town—as, for instance, in the erection of a Hospital; but the object of Khunderao Gaekwar was to do honour to the Duke of Edinburgh, and he probably thought he could not better please our Sailor Prince than by providing a home for followers of the profession which His Royal Highness has chosen to adorn.

The designing of the building was entrusted to Mr. F. W. Stevens, who has discharged his onerous and responsible duty with eminent success. The style of the structure is modern Gothic, treated with a Mohammedan feeling; and the material of which it is built is coursed blue basalt. The arched voussoirs of the verandahs are constructed of Coorla blue and red stone; the columns of Coorla, with Hemnuggur caps; the cornices of Porebunder stone; the roof of Taylor's ornamental red tiles; and the floors of asphalte. The building has a splendid front 270 feet long by 80 feet high, which occupies a favourable and prominent position, facing the new Secretariat. There are also two wings, one 110 feet in length, and another 65 feet. On the face of the entrance porch is a head of H. H. the late Gaekwar Khunderao, which has been executed in marble by Mr. Kipling, and is an exceedingly clever bit of sculpture; and in the centre gable is a beautiful sculptured representation of Neptune, with sea-horses, nymphs, and sea-lions on either side. This design is constructed of Bath stone, and is the work of Mr. Boulton of Cheltenham, England. The inside is proportionate to the exterior, and the rooms which are large, well-lighted, and well ventilated, have been arranged with every regard to comfort and convenience. The entrance hall is 30ft. by 22ft. and has a fine wooden ceiling, stained and varnished. The main staircase, which is 6 ft. wide, runs upward from the entrance-hall, in the centre of the building, and communicates with all the floors. The staircase itself is of stone, carried on ground arches on the ground floor, and corbelled from the walls above. The railings are of ornamental iron, and have been prepared by members of the Bombay School of Art. Accommodation is provided for twenty officers, and sixty seamen, besides the superintendent, assistant superintendent, clerks, and thirty servants; but in cases of emergency, thirty officers and one hundred seamen can be accommodated. The whole of the sleeping apartments for both officers and men are on the first and second floors, as are also the bathrooms, lavatories, &c., for the officers, those for the men being on the ground floor, detached from the main building, but with a covered approach in the shape of a verandah. The ground floor of the Home includes a large dining-hall for the seamen, the officers' dining and drawing rooms, a library, and the Superintendent's offices. There are wide and roomy verandahs in connection with all the rooms, and extending the whole length of the building on either side. The whole of the rooms have been appropriately furnished, the articles being supplied by the Bombay Saw Mill Company. The iron entrance gates, in and front of the building, are of handsome design and beautifully wrought.

A detachment of the 21st N. I., with band and colours, were stationed in the compound of the building as a guard of honour. His Excellency on alighting from his carriage was received by the Committee, and was then conducted through the building by Admiral Macdonald, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Lytton, following. After inspecting the building, the visitors proceeded to the room which is hereafter to be the officers' dormitory. Here a pair of very handsome chairs elaborately gilt and upholstered with crimson satin were placed for their Excellencies the Viceroy and Sir Philip Wodehouse, the other visitors were placed on either side. Captain Henry then advanced and read the following address:—

To the Right Hon'ble LORD LYTTON, G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

MY LORD,—The Committee of the Sailors' Home are very sensible of the honour your Lordship has done them in consenting to open to-day this handsome new building. They gratefully accept your presence here as a sign of the interest taken by the Government of India in the condition of the men employed in that merchant service, the efficiency of which is essential to the continued prosperity of this great seaport, and of all British India.

A Home for sailors frequenting the port of Bombay was established in the native town in 1838; and from that date till now nearly 20,000 men have been lodged and boarded there in comparative comfort; a large proportion of this number being shipwrecked and distressed sailors who, previously to the foundation of the Home, would have found no place of shelter open to receive them.

On the occasion of the visit of Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay, in 1870, His Highness Khunderao Gaekwar gave the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the construction of a new Home, in which better quarters might be provided for the sailors. His Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of this building, and consented to become the patron of the Home and to allow it to bear his name. The gift of the Gaekwar was supplemented by grants from the Bombay Government, and by the proceeds of the sale of the Old Sailors' Home, and this spacious and elegant Home has been built from the designs of Mr. F. W. Stevens at a total cost of Rs. 3,50,000. The Committee have pleasure in congratulating Bombay on at last possessing a Home worthy in appearance, and in the accommodation it supplies, of one of the chief seaports in the world, and they respectfully request your Lordship to declare that the new Sailors' Home is now open.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied at considerable length, but spoke at times in an inaudible manner—so much so indeed that our reporter was unable to follow His Excellency in the remarks he made. He dwelt at considerable length on the great benefits which spring from such institutions as the one which they had assembled to celebrate the opening of, and in referring back to the manner in which the building had been erected, he spoke warmly of the liberality and munificence of the native princes of India. The "Prince Alfred Sailors' Home" was the gift of Khunderao Gaekwar, who had presented a handsome sum of money for its erection in order to preserve a permanent memento of His Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Bombay. When he (the Viceroy) recollected the object with which the idea of the building had first connected itself, and recalled the warm approbation with which our Sailor Prince had received the suggestion, and knowing the deep interest which he took in the welfare of the seamen of our country, he (the Viceroy) could not but rejoice in the opportunity afforded him of coming forward to declare that that object had been effected, that the proposal so happily made had been at length carried out, and that Bombay had at last a substantial and lasting memorial of an event which he (the Viceroy) felt sure would ever be looked back to with feelings of pleasure by the inhabitants of this prosperous and progressing city. Bombay was a commercial town, and that was a link to bind her people with deep feelings of regard for our sailors. Here in India we were all separated from those to whom perhaps we are by nature nearest and dearest, and the bonds of affection are severed by—or rather they bridge over a wide expanse of sea. Situated thus, how much do we each and all, individually and collectively, owe to the men for whose benefit the new Sailors' Home had been erected? Without them we could not hope to rejoin those whom we had left at home, without them we should be deprived of that converse with distant friends which now so much contributed to render our separation less tedious and more agreeable. Of the part our seamen played in developing the commercial prosperity of our mother country and her colonies, by transporting the productions of each clime to our own shores, and returning the manifold productions of England and her colonies, was it not necessary to speak of the part our seamen played in the protection of our country or in upholding its honour and integrity? So much indeed do we owe to the British seaman that it would be strange indeed if we felt no interest in his welfare. Such an institution as the Sailors' Home should, then, be warmly supported, and he (the Viceroy) for one would regret—most deeply regret—that the building in which they stood should ever be devoted to any other use whatever. It had been designed for them, built for them, and should be entirely devoted to them; and he trusted that they would ever find it a home in the true sense of the word. He need not refer to such cases as that of the Strathmore and Viceroy to remind them how often our seamen are thrown ashore in distress, and how much they need at such times a friendly hand—such as only an institution like the Sailors' Home can afford to give them. He had seen the corridor lined with seamen when passing through the building and he would have liked to have spoken to them, and he desired to impress on them the duty they owed to the Home in endeavouring to promote its interests.

His Excellency added that though he had not had the pleasure of addressing the men personally, he would have the pleasure of leaving behind him a small contribution to enable them to drink Her Majesty's health on the 1st of January, when the proclamation of Her Majesty's new title is to take place. After several observations which we could not hear His Excellency sat down amidst loud applause. Three cheers having been given for His Excellency, the party here thought about leaving, when Mr. Lauder (the Superintendant of the Home) called for another cheer which was given with enthusiasm.

A party of the crew of the Undaunted were present during the proceedings, under their officers, and lined the stairway and approach to the room in which the address was delivered.

On the departure of the Viceregal party, the mercantile seamen present were each treated to a glass of beer.

We hope in our issue for to-morrow to give a full report of His Excellency's speech.

THE VICEROY AT ELEPHANTA.

After opening the new Sailors' Home, His Excellency the Viceroy proceeded to Elephanta as the guest of Sir Philip Wodehouse. Dinner was partaken of on the Island, and the party returned long after nightfall. The visit was by His Excellency's desire a private one.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

The programme for to-day is a total blank with the exception of the presentation of an address by the Chamber of Commerce to His Excellency and the Garden Party in the evening, which will be held from 5 to 7 P. M. The departure will take place to-morrow morning and will be private.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

The departure of His Excellency the Viceroy has been fixed for 10 o'clock on Thursday (to-morrow) morning when the Viceregal party will leave by special train from Parell *en route* to Delhi. The departure will be private, a small guard only attending His Excellency to the station.

THE VICEROY AT THE SCHOOL OF ART.

WE regret that in our report of Lord Lytton's visit to the School of Art, the name of Mr. Griffiths, who is now absent at Delhi, was substituted for that of Mr. Terry, the Superintendent, who received the Viceroy and showed him over the school, and to whom alone the credit is due of having naturalized the manufacture of art pottery in Bombay. It was erroneously stated, too, that Mr. Griffiths's picture becomes the property of the Viceroy. The picture is one of two which Mr. Griffiths had a commission to paint for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public is indebted to Mr. Hynes for many most valuable contributions on the Silver Question, but he is probably premature in predicting that the new American silver coinage will prevent the value of the rupee from falling much below 1s. 9½d. I quite concur with all he says in your yesterday's issue except that he starts on a wrong basis and assumes the silver dollar of the United States to be readily interchangeable with the gold coin of the same nominal value. He overlooks that the present legal tender in America is the greenback, and the legislature only proposes to introduce the silver dollar in its place, leaving the gold dollar to be used in certain special transactions just as before.

Practically, therefore, the United States will not have a bi-metallic currency, for the gold dollar will continue to have a fluctuating value much as the sovereign has here and far from preventing the export of silver from America the calculation at foot will show that, apart from the costs of transport and remelting, the present state of exchange will allow the new silver dollar to be transformed into English standard silver at the cost of about 55⅜d. per ounce, or quite 3 per cent below the present market rate in London.

These circumstances point either to a depreciation of silver in London or to a decline of the premium on gold in America, and his prediction will only come true when the latter has disappeared altogether.

A. B. C.

X pence	....	1 oz. standard silver.
40	....	37 oz. fine silver.
9	....	10 oz. American standard.
1	....	480 grains.
412·5	....	1 $ legal tender.
107·5	....	100 $ gold.
4·82	....	240 pence.

X=55,39.

HOW TO FORM A VOLUNTEER CORPS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Writing about the Preventive Service Volunteers of Calcutta, how is it that the Preventive Service of Bombay do not make an attempt towards forming a corps? it is a service that could very conveniently get up one, and I can imagine they would make a pretty tidy corps of volunteer artillery (garrison.) With a few months' drilling, they would be able and quite up to the mark to perform the duties of either garrison or marine artillery. Here, now in Bombay we have two turret-ships in the harbour, with not a single artillery-man on board either of them. Why not train volunteers to work the guns in them? I am sure they have the stuff in them if they were only encouraged a little, and not have cold water thrown on their willingness to get up a thing of that sort.

AN OLD GUNNER.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—It must be very gratifying to the shareholders of this company to read the report of the case instituted by their public-spirited secretaries and treasurers against the s. s. Trentham Hall, and to reflect that even if the Company is losing its revenue in every direction, its reputation for chivalry is increasing to a compensating extent. Its defence of the poor consignees against the Dragon Dadabhoy will doubtless be remembered for many a long year, more especially now that its devotion has been shown by its public declaration that it will fight to the last. The scorn with which its counsel received the suggestion of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley that each side should pay its own expenses was worthy of a better cause, however; and I think it would have shown greater regard for the interests of the shareholders if the worthy secretaries had been satisfied to pay only the costs of the consignees, whose champion they have declared themselves to be. It can in no way benefit the Company to continue to incur heavy expenses after the case has been, to all intents and purposes, decided; and I would suggest for the consideration of the managers, that it would be more just and reasonable if they were to display towards their own shareholders the same chivalrous generosity which they have exercised towards the owners of the goods in question, and were to decide on paying out of their own pocket all the costs so thoughtlessly incurred by them.

A SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 19th December.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 18TH DEC.

The s.s. Pekin, with the heavy Mails of the 20th ulto., arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 18TH DEC, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera .... 5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
3 per cent. Consols for account 95¾
5 per cent. French Rents 1872 ...... 104¾
Bar Silver 57¼
The sum of £345,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.
Departure.—Arago.

LINE REPORTS.—19TH DECEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted.

THE address of the Chamber of Commerce to Lord Lytton will be presented at 12 o'clock to-day at Government House, Parell.

IT has been decided, the *Friend of India* hears, to establish Mofussil Appellate Benches consisting of the Sessions Judge and a native colleague sitting with him, but how many such tribunals are to be set up the *Friend* has not heard.

WE understand that Dr. Adey, Civil Surgeon, Surat, shortly proceeds on Furlough to Europe and will be succeeded by Dr. C. Joynt, Civil Surgeon, Rutnagherry. Dr. Joynt's successor will be probably Dr. H. Cook, Civil Surgeon, Kaira.

IT is stated that Mr. Fowle, Siamese Consul at Rangoon, goes to Delhi in charge of the Ambassador from the Court of Siam. It is rumoured that the King of Burma will also send an Ambassador, but this is not yet positively known.

THERE is an important error in the last paragraph of Mr. Hynes' letter on the Silver Question which appeared in our yesterday's issue. The variation in the price of silver during the past five months ranged from 46½ to 58¾, not between 56½ and 58¾ as stated.

IT is announced that under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the Council of the Governor General shall assemble at Delhi in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE Bishop of Madras is to be present at Delhi on the great day of the Proclamation. His Lordship having accepted the Viceroy's invitation has altered the programme of his movements. He will arrive at Delhi on 26th December and leave on the 3rd of January, and on his way back will visit Bombay, arriving here on the 7th February, and leaving on the 10th, returning *viâ* Mangalore and Mysore to Madras at the end of February.

THE points at issue in the Trentham Hall case were yesterday narrowed considerably. At the sitting of the court, the Advocate General, on behalf of the defendants, virtually abandoned the issues as to the right of the ship to discharge cargo by night as well as by day, and as to the adaptability or non-adaptability of the boats sent by the plaintiffs to take delivery. The question of damages, which the plaintiffs assessed at about Rs. 3,000, was the only question that remained to be disposed of. Further evidence as to damages was called for the plaintiffs; and the hearing was adjourned until after the vacation.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following paragraph about the late accident at the Allahabad railway station:—"An accident occurred to the mail Train from Jubbulpore on Sunday morning. As the train entered the station, from some cause as yet unexplained, a first-class carriage,—one belonging to the G. I. P. Company,—and the front break-van, which was next it, ran off the rails. The break van was turned completely over on its side, and one end of the carriage was broken. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who was amongst its occupants, and the rest of the passengers, fortunately escaped injury.

RUMOURS reach the *Statesman* at Calcutta that Lord Lytton will, during Christmas week, give a special dinner to the gentlemen of the Press, at which His Excellency will make an important speech regarding the relations of the Indian Press with the Government of the country. Those who have picked up hints which have been dropped in the Viceregal drawing-room at various intervals, anticipate Lord Lytton's ameliorating the conduct of the Government towards it. It would really appear as if, in the opinion of the *Statesman*, the Press in India could not continue to exist unless it had bits of Christmas plum-pudding distributed among its representatives by a patronising Viceroy.

THE following native chiefs had arrived in Camp at Delhi up to the 15th:—

1. His Highness the Rajah of Rajpeepla.
2. The Rao of Tori.
3. The Chief of Alepora.
4. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.
5. His Highness the Nawab of Joonagurh.
6. His Highness the Maharajah of Adjeygurh.
7. His Highness the Rajah of Bijawar.
8. The Rajah of Cooch Behar.
9. His Highness the Rajah of Chutterpoor.
10. His Highness the Rajah of Sumpthur.
11. His Highness the Maharajah of Chirkaree.
12. His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Bhownuggur.
13. The Thakur Saheb of Morvee.
14. His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur.
15. His Highness the Maharajah of Kerowlie.

ACCORDING to the New York *Nation* the "physician's" certificates of the facts and causes of death accepted by city boards of health in parts of the United States cover every degree of ignorance, incompetence, and even superstition. As an example is given a certificate cited by the Boston Board of Health from a woman physician:—"This certifies that a beby boy died on the born day of Febberiy, 1876. Cause of death, born." We are also told that among the causes of death enumerated are "cancrum," "canker and spasms," "lack of vetallity," "lack of villality," "daeth barne," "canker humer," "swallowing," "lung diess [disease]," "canther of the bowels," "scharletena," and "chituses." We certainly do think there is room for improvement somewhere.

THE Bishop of Madras has sent the following letter to the clergy of his diocese in reference to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi:—

Reverend and Dear Brethren,—It will, I am sure, accord with your own feelings and with those generally of the Members of your Congregations, if I ask you all to unite in making Special prayer to Almighty God on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen and all her subjects, in connexion with the August Ceremonial which is to take place at Delhi on the first day of the coming year.

2. I therefore recommend that on Sunday the 31st of December, immediately after any one or more of the services, and again on the 1st of January, being the festival of the Circumcision, the following portions of the "Form of Prayer for the 20th June" be read:—

(1). The first Scripture Sentence, "I exhort that, &c."

(2). The suffrages appointed to be said next after the Creed.

(3). The Collect of Thanksgiving appointed instead of the first Collect at morning prayer, omitting the words "as on this day."

(4). The second Collect appointed to be used in the Litany "for God's protection of the Queen against all her enemies."

(5). The prayer for unity.

(6). The Benediction.

—I am, Reverend and Dear Sirs, Your faithful Brother in Christ,

F. MADRAS.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 14th December 1876 that in Madras no rain has fallen except at Negapatam in Tanjore and in parts of Tinnevelly; there is no change in the condition of the people. In Bombay prospects continue good in Sind and Guzerat; no rain has fallen elsewhere and there is no change. No rain is reported from Mysore or Coorg. In the Central Provinces and Berar rain is in some parts much wanted for the *rabi*, but prospects are on the whole good. Reports from Central India and Rajpootana are favourable. No rain has fallen in Bengal or Assam; prospects are excellent, and the outturn of the winter rice very large. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain; it is reported to be wanted in Bareilly. In the Punjab rain has fallen at Peshawur and Rawalpindee; the crops promise well.

THE making of a harbour for Madras seems to be an undertaking that has been begun without adequate consideration of the nature of the work to be done. The *Madras Times* publishes the following information about the state of affairs:—"We intimated recently that the Madras Government had applied to the Government of India for an assistant attached to the Coast Survey being deputed for the purpose of assisting in the new and detailed survey of the Madras roadstead in connection with the Harbour Works at this port. We now learn that, in placing the services of Navigating Lieutenant Jarrard and Mr. Falle, attached to the Marine Survey Department, for the carrying out of the proposed survey, the Government of India express their surprise and regret that work should have been commenced on a project of such magnitude as the formation of an artificial Harbour at Madras before the facts which only such a survey as has now been proposed can elicit had been first ascertained and determined. The Government of India add that it should be a subject for the careful investigation and anxious consideration of the Madras Government whether, after taking the opinion of the Engineer-in-Chief and designer of the Harbour, as well as that of its own local professional advisers, both Engineers and seamen, the works should not be suspended till the reliable data contemplated by the intended survey have been obtained. In the absence of these data, whilst little or no confidence can be placed on any estimates prepared to show the probable cost of any given work, physical changes may follow it prejudicial and dangerous to other interests which prolonged and careful observations would have prevented or remedied. The suspension of the actual formation of the Harbour, the Government of India remark, need not interfere with any contract or arrangement for the quarrying supply and delivery of material, which could, with certain modifications, be still continued, and be of ultimate advantage in the execution of the works being resumed. Mr. Parkes, we hear, has been requested by the Madras Government to report whether, in his opinion, the works were commenced with insufficient data, and whether the survey has discovered any new features before the Government take action in this matter."

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

STARTING OF THE ENGINES YESTERDAY.

BOMBAY might, with a great show of reason, be congratulated on having received a large and valuable accession to its spinning industry in the shape of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, the engines of which were started yesterday in the presence of an influential and fashionable assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Considering the specially high character of the machinery, the size and solidity of the buildings, and the great labour and expense which, we believe, have been bestowed upon both, the Sassoon might be styled the "model mill" of Bombay. In largeness of size it stands next only to the Dhurumsey and the Manockjee Petit Mills, being fitted with 50,200 spindles and 750 looms. The paid-up capital of the company is 15 lakhs, divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The large and extensive range of buildings which the mill covers were erected by Burjorjee Rustomjee and Jeevunjee Jamasjee, contractors, at a cost of about seven lakhs of rupees, under the superintendence of the company's architects, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy and Bejonjee Muncherjee. The spinning house is 416 feet in length by 96 feet in breadth; the weaving house is 244 feet in length by 217 feet in breadth; while the tank, attached to the mills, is 300 feet in length by 275 feet in breadth, and has three compartments or divisions, holding perhaps the largest volume of water of any similar tanks in Bombay. The mill chimney forms a pretty specimen of the builder's art, and is 145 feet high. The spinning house, which is a three-storied building, contains, on the ground floor, the scutching room and the card room with the engine-room between them. The engine-room is carried to the full height of the building. On the second floor are the mixing room above the scutching room, and the throstle room above the card room. On the third floor are the reeling room and the mules room. A portion of the weaving house has also an upper floor; and to it are attached a mechanics' shop and a press room.

Messrs. Ziffer and Walker, engineers, Manchester, to whom the contract for the entire machinery and beam engines was entrusted, were present at the opening of the mills yesterday, having come out from England especially to be present at the starting of the engines. The pair of beam engines, which drives the spinning mill, and which were started under the direction of Mr. Ziffer, are 900 indicated horse power, and are built on the Macnaught principle with the latest improvements by Richard Walker and Brother. The machinery is driven by shafts direct from three pinion wheels, the advantage of which is that, by distributing the power through three wheels instead of one, there is no risk of a break down through excessive strain. The spinning mill, as stated above, contains 50,200 spindles, 18,000 being throstle, and the remainder mule spindles. The whole of the machinery is fitted with the latest improvements. The carding engines are fitted with Walker's patent doffing combs, which are on a different principle to those used by other machine-makers. The frames are fitted with "separating plates" which prevent the sliver, when it breaks, becoming entangled with the other ends. The throstles are fitted with "top and bottom covers," which prevent the dust from getting in to the collars of the spindles. The collars of the throstles are made extra length, which enables the spindles to obtain a greater velocity. The weaving shed, which contains, as mentioned above, 750 looms, is driven by a pair of compound horizontal engines, commonly called Tandem engines, the cylinders being placed behind each other. These engines, which were started under the direction of Mr. Walker, are of 500 indicated horse power and are fitted with a patent valve, which enable the engineer to cut off the steam at any point of the stroke. The plans of the mill and the whole of the engines, boilers, shafting, and machinery were furnished by Messrs. Ziffer and Walker. The mills have thus been set in working order at a total cost of from 16 to 17 lakhs of rupees; and the agents, Messrs. E. Moses and B. R. Mody, deserve credit for the energy with which they pushed them forward.

About 4-30 P.M. the ceremony of startling the engines was performed by Mrs. Solomon Sassoon by breaking a champagne bottle on the engines amidst cheers; and the whole company went over the different departments of the mill to see the machinery at work. A small piece of cloth was woven under the direction of Mr. Ziffer. The guests afterwards assembled in a large room above the weaving shed, where ampler efreshments were provided. Among those present were observed Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Ezekiel, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Messrs. A. M. Gubbay, E. D. Sassoon, E. Moses, M. S. Moses, Selim Solomon, W. B. Fellows, C. W. L. Jackson, Fraser Hore, W. Moylan, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. James Papty, F. D. Parker, C. Douglas, P. Ryan, J. P. Bickerdike, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Limjee Manockjee, Ardasir Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Tapidas Vurjdas, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, H. N. Saklatwalla, M. N. Banajee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Ardasir M. Vachagandy, C. S. Vachagandy, S. N. Wadia, Shapoorjee Jeevajee, Eduljee B. Morris, Dinsha Jametjee Parukh, Shapurjee B. Bharoocha, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Dadabhoy H. Dabash, Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Jehangir Hormusjee, S. F. Patel, D. F. Patel, Bomanjee Pestonjee Masters, Ardasir E. Chinoy, Muncherjee S. Lungrana, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Hormusjee C. Bhandoopwalla, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Bejonjee Muncherjee, Heerjeebhoy M. Wadia, &c.

Mr. Selim Solomon, on behalf of the directors and agents of the company, thanked the guests for their kind attendance at the ceremony of starting the engines, and Messrs. Ziffer and Walker for the successful completion of their contract and for their coming out to Bombay to start the mills.

Mr. Ziffer returned thanks on behalf of himself and Mr. Walker. This was the first contract they ever executed in Bombay; and in carrying it out, they had done everything that man could do. Every improvement had been introduced into the machinery to save coal; and the shareholders would find from the first balance sheet a great saving on account of coal. After describing some of the details of the machinery, Mr. Ziffer concluded by thanking the ladies and gentlemen present.

The prosperity of the Sassoon Mills was proposed and responded to with hearty cheers. At the close of the proceedings, nosegays and garlands of flowers were distributed; and the company dispersed after 5 o'clock.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, 13TH DEC.

IN my last I gave you a description of the country through which I had passed up to Toka on the confluence of the Pravra and the Godavery; I shall now bring the story of my progress down to my arrival at the above place.

A good but by no means plentiful stream of water still runs along the bed of the Godavery, and it is augmented, though but a little only, by a small stream from the Pravra. To look at these rivers as they now are, with their broad beds of coarse, gravelly sand sunk deep between the banks which rise on either hand to ever-varying heights, and notice the small purling rills of water which run down their course occupying but a tenth part of the wide stretch from bank to bank; one finds it difficult to realize the mighty torrents of water, which in the years of average rainfall rush by here, with a tempestuous flow, equal almost in force and speed, if not in bulk, with the Nerbudda torrent which made such a disastrous wreck of the railway bridge at Unclesur during the present year. At such a time the water in the rivers here, if local authority is to be relied on, rises to a height of over thirty feet, while at present it is scarcely one-third of as many inches. How long this small quantity will last it would be difficult to say; there is, however, no immediate fear of the supply obtained from it failing. Whether it will ultimatly run dry or not, the future alone can tell; but if it should, or if it's volumn should diminish sensibly, the consequence will be sufficiently serious to the people inhabiting the villages situated on the river banks; almost all of whom draw their principal, and in many cases only supply from the river. The Toka and Pravra-sangam villages are situated on the south side of the Ganges, which here forms the boundary between the territory of the Nizam and the Nuggur Collectorate. Having crossed the river, over which it is needless to say there is here no bridge, we found little reason to congratulate ourselves on the change of territory; the road, before bad, was now execrable, and the pleasure of driving over it during the day indescribable; nor did the general aspect of the country improve. For a short distance from the river, the earth produced nothing beyond a few scattered bushes and trees, the majority of which clustered along the edge of the bank. Before us lay a level plain, or rather table-land, for such it is, similar in character to that which we had just quitted, and about the same height above the water level of the river which divides them. Over the plain fields of pasture land, on which the grass was dried and sunburnt and so small that the few cattle who were to be seen grazing here and there, could get but a mouthful from a dozen square yards of surface. The crops which occupied the remainder of the ground were miserable, poor and stunted. Further on they were more vigorous-looking, but still very thin, and while they thus in a measure increased in quality, they diminished in quantity in a much greater ratio. Almost destitute of trees, the country for miles around lay fully exposed to the burning heat of the midday sun, which fell on a soil but ill-fitted to resist its destructive influence on the prospects of the harvest. There seems, too, to be a deficiency of soil in almost all the districts between Nuggur and Aurungabad, for although at the particular place of which I am now speaking the underlying rock but seldom crops up above the surface, there are not wanting indications to show that it is not far down. The few wells and other cuttings scattered at wide intervals, which afford opportunities of testing this point, support the idea that the soil is everywhere, more or less, deficient in depth. The occurrence of large tracts of woodless country, I think, may also be taken as evidence of a more or less normally impoverished soil. The wild luxuriance which realizes in some parts of Bengal, the common home idea of tropical verdure, is here wholly wanting. Change but the order of the vegetation and modify the intense heat, and the scenes through which I passed yesterday, as far as the general appearance of the country went, could be matched with many parts of the west of Ireland, for bleakness and poverty of vegetation. Near the village of Dendella there were some wretchedly poor corps, but beyond the village, and on the right of our road, we passed a field of really fine *jowaree*, tall, healthy and with good heavy ears, well developed. The result of irrigation from a well situated in a corner of the field, from whence the water was distributed in the usual manner, by means of small channels formed on the surface by raising small walls or embankments of a couple of iniches high, and a foot apart, and trenching the intermediate ground. This system of well-irrigation is most beneficial in its results. Wherever it has been employed, the crops, to the nourishment of which it has been devoted, are in advance of the others less fortunate; and it is much to be regretted that the method is not in more general use throughout the districts now suffering from deficient rainfall of the present year. Had this simple plan of compensating the soil, for the want of rain, been in use through the entire of the Nuggur district, there would not be a tithe of the distress at present existing. The simplicity and comparative cheapness of the well-system should be sufficient to recommend its more extensive adoption. The great difficulty lies, of course, in the construction of the wells; the wells being provided, the people are ready to incur the expense of using them, knowing as they do that the benefit they reap, more than repays the outlay. The cost of constructing a well is, however, far beyond the means of the average cultivator, and under the existing social conditions of these people, they are utterly unable to assist themselves in this or any other manner. Such being the case, would it not, during the present distress, be well for a portion of the relief labourers to be devoted to the task of making wells at places suitable for the purposes of irrigation? The cost for which these wells can be sunk and put in working order is comparatively small, and it would eventually far more than repay itself in the increased value of the crops which the soil benefitted would produce. Of course by increasing the number of wells, the water supply would be increased, but in a year like the present the result of the increased consumption of water might of itself produce a water famine, since the supply may not be equal to the demand which would thus be made on it. For the purpose of my argument let it be understood that all water which is found above the level of the sea, is rain water in one of two forms. First, direct as it falls—in which case we find it in pools on the surface—saturating the soil, or passing away in the beds of *nullahs*, streams, &c. Secondly, we have it, so to speak, in reserve, filtering through the soil and thence into tanks, wells, &c., but to a far greater extent slowly percolating through the soil until it reaches rock of an impervious nature, when if the formation allows it simply changes its direction, otherwise, where further percolation is entirely prevented, it accumulates and forms natural reservoirs, which may or may not be situated above ground. At a time like the present, when the supply from the first (or *nullah*) source named above has failed, the water supply depends entirely on the existence and extent of this last named resource—*i. e.*, on the natural systems existing throughout the country. From this source almost all springs and wells are supplied, and hence it may be inferred that to speak of inexhaustible supplies of water being obtainable from *any* source is an absurdity, though the expression may relatively be correct if it is merely meant that the consumption or demand on a given source of supply is so small compared with the quantity in reserve that its consumption may last an indefinite time. Such basins as those alluded to are most frequently to be met with in hilly or mountainous countries. In plains and level lands, where such reservoirs occur, they are generally limited in extent and supply; but a level land lying between to mountain ranges, and not drained to any considerable depth by a river or *nullah*, may have beneath its surface a varying depth of water, overlying the uppermost strata of impervious rock. In such a case the supply may be in the manner above defined, inexhaustible. If this be so here, then the multiplication of wells throughout the district would be one of the most beneficial employments on which the people could be engaged. If, however, the water which is evidently so held in reserve be inconsiderable in quantity, the multiplication of wells can only have an injurious effect, since the additional wells will only tend to exhaust the scanty supply sooner. Suppose, for instance, the water in reserve extends over one hundred acres to a depth of one foot, and that four wells draw daily water sufficient to cover ten acres to a depth of one inch, the supply will obviously last twelve days for every ten acres of the supply, or one hundred and twenty days in all. Double the number of wells, and the supply will be exhausted in sixty days, and so on. From this, then, it will be plain that the question of increasing the wells, &c., for the purpose of irrigation, must be determined on the results of actual experiment as to the source and quantity of the water lying below the surface, (for returning to the example above) if the supply were twelve feet in depth, instead of one foot, the number of wells might be increased without seriously impairing the supply. Thus, in the example given, supposing the crops to be irrigated required only one inch of water per diem for sixty days, the supply supposed to exist would be sufficient for eight wells. Again, a portion of the water used for irrigation ultimately returns to the source from which it has been derived; circumstances and the nature of the crop determining the exact proportion which is thus obtained. I have dwelt thus at length on the water supply, as I think it is most desirable that the Government should take steps to obtain a full and detailed report of its actual conditions throughout the entire of the distressed districts. That the supply will eventually fail in the districts through which I have just passed, there can be little doubt, but that there are still unopened supplies is not improbable.

To return to the immediate subject of my letter. At about a mile beyond the village of Dendella, I saw a tolerably good field of *jowaree* already in ear, but evidently rapidly drying up for want of water, some of the plants being completely withered. Further on, the level of the land sinks slightly, while at the same time the crops become somewhat better, and a little wood is scattered here and there. Before us, in the distance, a long range of dry barren-looking land stretches right across our view, and behind this the mountains which lie to the north of Aurungabad are visible. As we approached the village Sollegaon, the land on both sides became a mere jungle, affording only the scantiest pasturage imaginable for a few small herd of cattle. The *nullah* which flows by the village was, like several others passed during the day, perfectly dry; a herd of goats and cattle, both poor-looking and thin, were grazing on some almost barren grass land near the village. Beyond this there was a fine field of *jowaree*, healthy and vigorous looking. Soon afterwards we passed a *nullah*, in the bed of which the water still lay in pools, about nine feet below the adjoining surface. Then came another barren tract, bearing traces of the grass which it bore during the early rain, but little more, and backed in the distance by apparently healthy crops. At the village of Moonnee there is a fine old well, built of stone and about twelve feet square, the water in which lay nearly twenty feet below the surface, but as it had been in use all day for the purposes of irrigation, its proper level is probably much higher. Another well was in use for the same purpose, at the other side of the village, and both seemed to be used as usual, with the greatest benefit to the crops. Here we saw a fine flock of peahens and peacocks picking away on the ground below a small wood of babool trees which lay to our right as we quitted the village. From this place to Dehgaon (fourteen miles from Aurungabad) the country remains similar to that described; crops of varying condition alternating with tracts of barren soil and withered pasturage. Beyond Dehgaon the general surface of the land became more barren. Between the village and the mountains which still formed the background of our view lay a sparsely wooded valley, covered almost entirely with green crops. About two miles further on we passed the village of Jilgaon, a mile beyond which there is a *nullah* containing a small stream of running water; another similar stream occurring about a mile from the last; the water in both lying about ten feet below the surface of the adjoining land. The crops which studded the land here were of a most indifferent nature. Some looked healthy, but stunted and thin, others looked poor and weakly. Further on we passed another village, and beyond it found the land to the right of our road nearly all barren, while that to the left had a few crops of unequal condition. To the right of our road, and at some distance from it, I could see a *nullah* which had apparently a tolerable flow of water in it. Then for over three miles all was grass land clad in a white tint, which showed that its produce was completely withered and dead, except under the mountains to the right, where a bright green tint indicated the presence of young crops. No change to note occurred between this and Aurungabad; the only item I have noted being a *nullah* in which a few pools of water still lay.

Throughout the district described in this letter the people are as yet free from distress, but the high price of grain, ranging from eight to nine seers, is telling on them, and it is probable that relief works will be wanted before long. The crops have in general been more successful than those below Nuggur, but the water supply seems to be fully as precarious as it is there. The main roads are everywhere studded with carts laden with grain, cotton, sugar, &c., either going to Nuggur or Aurungabad, or from either of those places to the outlying districts. Fodder is the only thing of which it can be said that a scarcity exists at present; but as few or none of the people have yet emigrated, or sent their cattle away, the scarcity in this respect cannot be too severe as it has proved itself to be in the more southern districts. The people have no anticipations of anything like distress, and freely express the belief that the price of grain will fall still more than it has done during the past month. Should it do so, and the water supply hold it, this district can probably tide over the season without calling on Government for help, otherwise I am afraid some distress will show itself.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS—PROGRESS REPORT.

STATEMENT No. VII. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 15th December 1876.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area is Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Number of people employed: During the past week.	Number of people employed: During the present week.	Allotments granted exclusive of the cost of scheme for largeworks sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6,152 of 27th Oct. 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee: Ordinary Price.	Prices during the past week.	Prices during present week.	Average Rain-fall, i. e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all Talukas.
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	4,965	6,400	1,57,238	81,806	Jowari 56 Bajri ... 54	31 27	31 29	24·94	11·4
Nasik	8,113	[illegible],000	7,29,252	2,50,000	12,000	12,500	91,860	45,864	Jowari 54 Bajri ... 47	28 26	32 26	35·29	27·55
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	39,119	38,672	1,05,824	1,01,218	Jowari 76 Bajri ... 66	26 25	28 25	24·8	10·65
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	35,000	36,000	2,67,145	1,03,817	Jowari .65 Bajri ... 51	18½ 20	18½ 20	31·6	20·76
Sholapore	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	80,639	87,500	3,96,504	2,64,517	Jowari .66 Bajri ... 60	21 ...	21 ...	25·21	8·11
Sattara	4,988	2,083	10,64,002	4,61,000	11,414	14,263	2,04,843	47,715	Jowari .39 Bajri ... 35	17 16	18 17	54·60	23·43
Kaladgi	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	3,844	17,000	1,61,377	22,283	Jowari 56 Bajri ... 76	12 ...	12 ...	22·43	6·13
Belgaum	4,591	2,690	9,38,759	5,01,005	13,880	18,000	1,80,428	45,281	Jowari .43 Bajri... 54	16 ...	17 ...	30·48	21·34
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	21,361	24,661	1,74,314	67,011	Jowari ... 43	13½	18½	26·39	13·81
Total...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616	2,22,222	2,54,996	17,39,621	7,29,514					

The Collectors' reports by telegram all state that no rain has fallen, and that there is no change in the prospects of the crops At Sholapore grain imports amounted to Rs. 1,03,382; export Rs. 34,482. Cholera prevails in some of the villages.

The works in progress are roads, tanks and miscellaneous such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances and metal-breaking.

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, and metal-breaking.

No rain has fallen during the week, but grain has again declined in price: taking jowari as the staple, its average cost through the nine distressed districts is 21½lbs. the rupee as compared with 20½ lbs. last week, and 19½ lbs. for the week ending November 22nd. There has therefore been a fall of 2 lbs. in rather less than a month, and it is satisfactory to notice the increased cheapness in Dharwar and Kaladgi. Should there be a few heavy showers before the end of the year, the rabi crops, where such exist, will be benefited, and prices will probably continue to decline, but should there be none, it seems unlikely that any great improvement in prices can take place, except perhaps in the districts of Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar, whose distant markets have scarcely yet felt the full influence of the importation of foreign grain into the Presidency. The more accessible markets vary very little; the prices of corn there are determined by the rates at which foreign grain can be laid down in them, and this influence seems now to have approached its full development.

The number of persons on relief works is 2,54,996 against 2,22,222 last week.

The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the two largest works in the Satara Collectorate (the Nehr and Pingli Tanks), where 8,000 people are employed, and reports as follows:—"The people certainly did not present any symptoms of starvation and were not more pinched in appearance than ordinary. I was particularly glad to notice this fact, as it shows that the action taken by Government has not been delayed until it would have been too late, when the people would have been too weak to work, and would have fallen ready victims to disease, which is the certain attendant on famine. No cholera, fever, diarrhœa or other sickness has appeared among the labourers."

It may be noticed that, both at the Nehr and Pingli Tanks and on the Muta Canal (where the Sanitary Commissioner, as mentioned in Statement No. VI., reports the people to be in very far from a starving condition), grain is not cheaper than 18 lbs. the rupee.

2. In Statement No. IV. the orders of Government in the case of grain being at any relief work dearer than 16 lbs. the rupee were noticed, and a similar sliding scale has, for the sake both of consistency and economy, been introduced where grain is 18 lbs. the rupee or cheaper.

Looking to the large and increasing number of people at this early period on relief works, Government are inclined to think that these works are becoming too attractive, either owing to the rate of wages or the want of sufficient supervision for such large numbers of labourers or to a combination of these two causes. The sliding scale just referred to will, it is anticipated, tend to remove the first defect, and steps are being taken to strengthen the hands both of collectors and executive engineers, by increasing their establishments.

Further orders have been given by Government to facilitate the movement of serviceable cattle towards the west, but the advisability of getting rid of worthless animals has been impressed upon all owners, and instructions have been given to refuse admission to such animals into Government forests. This measure has been found to be absolutely necessary to preserve the limited grazing for the more valuable animals.

Forms of returns, similar to those submitted by collectors, have been called for from all political agents within whose charge distress exists, and the chiefs of States have been informed that Government expect and require them to take all steps necessary to avert suffering and disorder among their people, and to be guided in such matters by the advice of the Political agents.

3. The following table shows the amounts expended up to date in Native States, and the number of persons employed during the past week on relief works:—

Names of States.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	No. of persons employed.
Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country ...	24,318	5,590
Phalton	2,000	379
Akalkot	5,000	712
Sawant Wari	30	87
Total...	31,348	6,768

4. With regard to the movements of food-grain, 9,909 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending December 7th; and during the week ending December 2nd, 7,665 tons were carried by the G. I. P. Railway to stations on the Poona-Sholapore and Nassick-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 95,395 tons, conveyed by these means since 1st October up to the last ascertained date. This movement is entirely due to private enterprise, Government having carefully abstained from interfering with the trade in any way.

5. On the whole, there is no improvement in the prospects of the crops, and the number of persons employed on relief works has increased by 32,774 during the past week. On the other hand, there has been a considerable fall in grain, and the public health is generally good.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

SANDY'S FIRST ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

WE extract the following notes from the *Hawick Advertiser*. They have evidently been contributed by a very impressionable young Scot. We italicise a few things:—

"At noon on the 15th of April we sighted the lightship placed for the guidance of vessels about *twenty miles* from the harbour; and very soon the lighthouse which stands upon an elevated point of land appeared in sight. The pilot boat came alongside at two o'clock, and a dirty looking half-naked Hindoo came on board in the capacity of pilot to conduct us safely into harbour. Notwithstanding the fellow's mean and shabby appearance he seemed to be well up to his business, giving his orders very sharply and with a tone that would brook no denial; but it was noticeable that he had but a scant and imperfect knowledge of the English language. He had, however, a goodly collection of nautical phrases, such as, 'bout ship,' 'steady,' 'starboard,' &c. &c., which, although uttered in what might be called Hindoo English, served his purpose remarkably well. But without further discussing the merits or demerits of our worthy pilot, I will merely add that he conducted us safely into the commodious and beautiful harbour of Bombay where we anchored at three o'clock." (We may remark here that there are no native pilots in Bombay.)

"Before we arrived at the harbour I had prepared myself to go ashore, as I had arranged with one of our passengers to accompany him to a hotel and sleep on shore all night. Accordingly we were ready to depart when the ship dropped anchor. A number of curiously shaped boats were paddling about the ship—apparently waiting for a hire. My friend hailed one of them with an appropriate Hindostanee word sounding like 'ayoo' (he had been in India before), and very soon one of the boats was alongside. After the luggage was put into it we stepped in and directed the eight half-naked spindle-shanked and copper-colored individuals who manned the boat to 'pull for the shore,' a distance of about a mile from our anchorage. We were landed (notwithstanding our protestations against it) at a place where there was no pier or jetty, and where there was an accumulation of large jagged stones over which we had to walk to get to the Custom House which stands conveniently near the shore." After describing the scrutiny of luggage, &c., at the Customs, our friend says:—"Then followed a scrambling among the natives who had collected around us, as to who was to carry the luggage to the nearest vehicle. It was really amusing to see how the fellows strove with each other to get possession of a bag or portmanteau, and but for our presence they would doubtless have gone to blows about it. We could not employ them all, but engaged about a dozen of them to carry the luggage, consisting of six articles. One would go off with a carpet bag, another would take a hat case (labouring under them as if they weighed a couple of hundred-weights,) other three would seize hold of a moderate sized portmanteau and carry it among them, and so on. The Hindoos apparently have no great affectation for hard work, but, after all, I think they wrought quite enough for their hire, the sum of six pence or 4 annas being all that my friend gave them, that is a halfpenny per man, *with which they went away quite contented*. After depositing the articles in a cab, or what is here called a buggy—a vehicle constructed to seat two only, *and of light build*—the driver squatted himself at our feet and off we drove to the Byculla Hotel * * The houses occupied by the natives are from *one* to *two* stories in height; another street is composed of shops and stores filled with European goods only kept by the *upper class* of natives or *Parsees*. The natives themselves were not the least interesting objects; but I will reserve my description of them for a future occasion. Passing the Byculla School, a *handsome building* surrounded by beautiful gardens, we drew up at the Byculla Hotel. Viewed from the roadway the hotel looks quite a magnificent building. It very much resembles our large British hotels, the only difference being that it is surrounded with balconies and verandahs, and fewer chimnies are visible. Mine host, *Mr. Palonjee*, a big pompous Parsee, welcomed us at the threshold, and informed us before we proceeded further that his charge was Rs. 6 (12s.) per day and night." (We may here note that Pallonjee never kept the Byculla Hotel; that on the date mentioned, April 15, 1876, Pallonjee had been dead two months; and thousands of our readers know it was not "genial old Pallonjee's" custom to *welcome* any one in the manner mentioned.) "We did not scruple to inform him that we thought his charge excessive, but he declared he could not make it any less, so we had perforce to put up with it. We were conducted to our rooms—a bedroom, bathroom and sitting room adjoining—by a native servant, of whom we asked several questions regarding the place, but he was either unwilling to say anything or could not understand us, as he merely shook his head and stared vacantly at us when we spoke to him. After refreshing ourselves by copious ablutions in the bathroom, we had dinner served us in a style which at once excited my admiration and surprise; no less than 3 native waiters were in attendance during the meal. Soups of three kinds—hare, mock turtle, and chicken broth—were first brought in, and simultaneous with the clearing away of the soup plates, hot water plates were placed before us (*i. e.*, plates hollow in the centre and hot water put in them to keep them warm) and fowl, fish, mutton steak, curry and rice were laid on the table." (Sandy here guards against the bare suspicion of gluttony, and says)—"But it is not to be supposed that we partook of them all. Some of them (?) were taken away again quite entire! The table being again cleared, a dessert of oranges, bananas and mangoes followed; and thus finished our excellent repast. The food was cooked to perfection, and everything was scrupulously clean and comfortable, which is more than can be said of some of the hotels at home." Sandy evidently enjoyed his dinner. He and his companion next hire a buggy and go to the "only European Theatre in the city, which is situated in *Great* Road, a *mile or so from our hotel*." "This place of amusement is not at all in keeping with the other fine buildings surrounding and adjacent to it, but it has a better external than an internal appearance, the inside being more like that of a low music hall than a 'Royal Theatre.' *Dane* Carson's minstrels were performing as we entered. The singing was moderately good. A song, entitled 'The Bengalee Baboo,' sung in character and in broken English, mixed up with a little Hindostanee, excited much merriment, especially among the European portion of the audience, as it portrayed to a nicety the conceit and egotism of the native merchants of Bengal. On being informed that it was the special song of Bombay, I procured a copy of it as a curiosity, and, as it is highly amusing to those who thoroughly understand it, I think I cannot do better than give a copy of it." (As most of our readers do *thoroughly understand it* we will not inflict it on them, but remark that the version as published in the *Hawick Advertiser* would turn "Dave," or Dane, as our friend of the notes has it, crazy. For instance, "Kala panee" is rendered Kala *Parsee*, &c. On their way back to the hotel Sandy and his friend come across a native theatre which they enter *without paying*, and that was a fine piece of Scotch caution,) "The walls, ceiling, stage, and seats were all painted in bright and glaring colors; and, combining these with the variously colored dresses and turbans of the audience, the whole formed a very pleasing spectacle. In front of a *red* colored curtain, on a *green* colored stage, stood a *black* colored man in a *yellow* colored dress! In his right hand he held a scimitar! He appeared to be greatly excited; his eyes, open to their widest, looked as if the next moment they would start from their sockets. His green turban, stuck in an excited manner on the back of his head, threatened every moment to fall off and expose his shaved head." Our two youths are eventually expelled the theatre for laughing at the performance and reach their hotel safely. Now there is no harm in all the above, but it is very amusing, as Sandy himself will admit, now that he is probably quite an old Indian.

BOMBAY.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—In order that yachts and other small vessels may keep out of danger, it is notified that the Royal Artillery will practice with the guns on board the turret vessel Magdala to-day in the afternoon, near the mouth of the harbour below the inner light vessel.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY eft Bombay yesterday afternoon by the G. I. P. Railway for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

THE CASE OF DEFAMATION.—We believe that application will to-day be made to the Magistrate to allow the charge Mr. Schrottky has brought against Dr. Blaney to be withdrawn.

THE LADIES EVENING.—We have been requested to intimate that the ladies evening at the Bombay Gymkhana has been changed for this one occasion from this evening to to-morrow evening.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Bomonjee Jamsetjee *alias* Rustom Aspandiar, a sherbut shopkeeper on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, was adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee for a fourth time of selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined on this occasion Rs. 70. The defendant was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Musjid Lane on view of the body of Ameerjee Hajeebhoy. Deceased was a Mahomedan mendicant, aged 23 years. About 9-30 o'clock on the evening previous, while partaking of some food in a baker's shop at Khara Tank Street, he fell on the bench he was sitting on and expired. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

WATSON'S HOTEL.—The death of John Watson, the proprietor of "Watson's Hotel," is, I see, mentioned in the local papers. He died at Cape Town on his way home, whither he was going for the benefit of his health. The hotel and all his property he has left to his only child, a daughter four years of age, his brother being appointed her guardian. The hotel, once the pride of Bombay, has fallen off considerably of late, there seldom being more than a dozen or fifteen of its one hundred and twenty rooms occupied. I hear that it is likely to be let on lease to one of the most pushing hotel proprietors in the Fort.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Indian Railway Service Gazette.* [We should think this story is very improbable.]

KIND AND GENEROUS.—Perhaps it may not be generally known that whilst His Highness the Nizam was in Poona, His Highness gave a sum of Rs. 1,500 on behalf and for the support of the several famous Hindoo temples in the City of Poona, which are not supported by Government. The Brahmins ought now to do something to perpetuate His Highness's name in connection with His Highness's first visit to the capital of the Deccan—need we say, the hot-bed of Brahminism.—*Poona Observer.*

LADY STAVELEY'S CLOTHING FUND.—We are desired by Lady Staveley to express her best thanks to all who so kindly contributed to her fund for the purchase of materials for warm clothing for the young children and women at Sholapore. The sum of Rs. 124 was spent and 506 articles were quickly made up under the supervision of the Revd Mr. Stead, assisted by Mrs. Sorabji, of the Victoria School. The children of the Scotch Mission School also made 26 things, and the pupils of the Vernacular Normal School 41. Mr. Belwunta Venedas sent a present of clothing, and these and other gifts made up a total of 109 articles in addition to the above. On receiving this contribution Mrs. Grant expressed herself perfectly satisfied, needing no more help at present. Before leaving Poona Lady Staveley therefore handed over the balance in hand of Rs. 214 to Mrs. Finch and Mrs. Merriman, who are devoting the money in the purchase of cumblies, &c., for the people employed on famine relief works in the Poona Collectorate, and where there is great need of warm covering. Lady Staveley hopes she has dealt with the money entrusted to her in a way that the givers will approve of, and that should those who have taken over her work find that more help is needed than their funds will meet, they will have no difficulty in raising further subscriptions in Lady Staveley's name.—*Id.*

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE Committee of the Famine Relief Fund acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 2,000 from H. E. the Viceroy. H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur has contributed Rs. 2,000 in addition to Rs. 3,000 already given; the Raja of Dhar has contributed Rs. 2,000 The sum of Rs. 7,000 has been collected in Belgaum for the relief of the distress in that district, which is reported to be very great. The Bombay Committee have remitted Rs. 5,000 to the Central Committee in Belgaum in response to an application from the Collector. Rs. 1,000 have also been sent to the Collector of Sattara. The total sum subscribed to the Famine Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 55,708-7-6, of which Rs. 45,867-1-7 has been paid.

THE FORT THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR G. NORVILLE.

TO NIGHT at the Fort Theatre Mr. George Norville takes his benefit. Mr. Norville has been for a short time an active and important member of the Star Company; his good voice and careful singing have always drawn down abundant showers of applause. The programme to-night announces the "American Minstrels," a Grand Variety Performance and "Ill-treated il Trovatore." As this will, we believe, be the last time that Mr. Norville will appear with the Star Company, his friends and the patrons of the Star Company will attend in large numbers.

DR. LYNN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

THE fickle changes of fortune must be rather unpleasantly apparent to those who, like Dr. Lynn, visit Bombay to amuse the public and gather up some of their spare rupees, but who sometimes find a large audience, as on Saturday last when the room at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute was full, and on Monday night when it was very sparsely attended. Dr. Lynn's entertainment is certainly one of the merriest that could be imagined; his banter and jokes cause incessant laughter, and his agreeable mode of transacting the business of the evening puts every one on good terms with himself and his neighbours and Dr. Lynn in particular. The prevalence of this feeling is displayed in the amusing eagerness with which during the evening gentlemen leave their seats to go on the stage at the bidding of Dr. Lynn, his first appeals to "assist" being, with difficulty, responded to. Dr. Lynn performed on Monday night the trick of making certain cards rise out of the centre of a pack placed on a small table. One card was torn by one of the audience into eight pieces, one of which was "missing," and the card, with its seven remaining pieces, joined together, rose out of the pack at the bidding of Dr. Lynn, showing the torn corner; the missing piece was picked up by Dr. Lynn and taking it in his hand, he walked to the extreme end of the platform, which runs into the centre of the room, and threw the piece into its proper place in the card which then appeared to be perfect. This clever trick was followed by spirit writing, and the very mysterious blood writing, Dr. Lynn exhibiting on his bare arm the name of some person, which one of the audience had written on a piece of paper and which Dr. Lynn found out by his "second sight." The chief performance on Monday night, or "illusion" as Dr. Lynn bravely called it, was the "Palingenesia, or taking a living man to pieces and restoring him by instalments." This illusion was well done, for a young man was seen to enter the curtained screen, and when the curtains were drawn, to be standing in the centre; his left leg was then removed at the hip and laid on a chair; then his left arm was treated in the same manner; and finally his head was taken off and carried by Dr. Lynn under a black cloth to the centre of the room, when, of course, some gentleman wanted to look at it, but it had disappeared. Dr. Lynn, however, recovered the head again before he reached the stage and then he put it on again. The victim, whilst his head was being carried down the room, pointed with his right hand to his headless neck, signifying his desire to have his head back again. Dr. Lynn began to adjust the head and quickly disappeared behind the curtains, and in a few minutes the youth was shown with his head on his shoulders and his limbs restored. Though the trick is not an agreeable one to look at, the illusion is complete. What made it more so was the appearance on the stage of the youth who had been operated upon, and who, in the adjustment of himself after beng placed in a very uncomfortable position, appeared as though his head had been put on a little too much on one side. He soon, however, got it into its right position; but the impression was for a second entertained that possibly after all his head had really been cut off. Perhaps it had. Dr. Lynn's tricks are well worth seeing, and especially so at this merry season of the year.

THE TRENTHAM HALL CASE.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY VS. THE SUN SHIPPING COMPANY.

AT the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the hearing of the above case was continued, in which the plaintiffs sued the master and owners of the s. s. Trentham Hall for damages sustained by reason of their refusal to deliver certain goods according to the terms of the bill of lading. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

The Advocate General stated that he did not intend to cross-examine on the question of the right of the ship to discharge cargo by night as well as by day, and of the adaptability or non-adaptability of the boats sent alongside by the plaintiffs.

The Judge—The question of damages, then, is the only question that remains.

Mr. Pigot—There is the other question of readiness and willingness to take delivery.

The Advocate General—It is only a question of damages.

Mr. Pigot—If we are entitled to damages, it of course assumes that we were ready and willing to receive the goods.

The Judge said three of the issues had been abandoned by the defendants, namely:—1, the right to discharge cargo at any bunder against the wish of the consignees; 2, the right to discharge by night as well as by day; and 3, as to the adaptability or non-adaptability of the boats sent by the plaintiffs to receive cargo.

Evidence was then called for the plaintiffs on the question of damages.

Vithuldas Balmacondas examined by Mr. Pigot—I am a partner in the firm of Currumsey Damjee, who are muccadums to the P. and O. Company, J. S. Elmore and Co., Grindlay, Groom and Co., Greaves, Cotton and Co., Bolton and Co., Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, and some Parsee firms. In the port of Bombay cotton prows are suited to the purpose of landing cargo in fair weather and in the monsoon. We always use the cotton prows. When the muccadum lands goods at a bunder, they still remain in the muccadum's charge. We don't work under any special written agreement. Our rates are agreed upon verbally. Our liability continues from the time we take goods from the ship until we give delivery to the merchants. Besides the regular customers, we work as muccadums casually for other merchants. After goods are placed on the bunder, they remain in the muccadum's charge until merchants come, take delivery, and sign delivery orders. For merchants for whom we act as muccadums we pay fees at the office of the agents of the ship, and the muccadum remains in charge until the owner comes and takes delivery. If the owner does not come to take delivery, the goods remain in the muccadum's charge until the ship is ready to sail; and when the vessel goes away, the goods are handed over to the Customs. It is the muccadum's duty to protect the goods from the weather as long as they remain in his charge on the bunder; and he is responsible for any damage done to them by the weather. The owner is responsible for damage done to them from any other cause. If after landing goods, they break while in our charge, we are responsible for the damage; but if they are brought to the bunder in a broken state, we are not liable for the breakage. Goods landed at the Custom House bunder and the Arthur Bunder are placed for protection under sheds. At the Arthur Bunder, machinery is sometimes put in the open air. At the Custom House bunder, no tarpaulins are supplied to the muccadum: he has to hire them for himself. The same custom prevails at the Port Trust and other bunders. Muccadums do not land goods at the Sassoon Bunder.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—At most of the bunders, sheds are erected for the protection of goods. In the monsoon, when there is room in the sheds, we are allowed to place our goods there. There are large godowns at the Custom House bunder and at the Sassoon Dock.

Re-examined—We land goods of all sorts. We first take great care in protecting piece goods and wines by placing them in the godowns; and if there be spare room, we place machinery there also. If there be no room in the godowns for machinery, we cover it with tarpaulin.

Pestonjee Hormusjee examined by Mr. Pigot—I am a manager to Ruttonjee Bomonjee and Co., the muccadums to the Colaba Company for landing goods. The firm does large business in landing goods. After goods are landed at the bunder, they are in the charge of the muccadum who lands them. The muccadum of the owner of the goods gets the delivery orders from the ship's agent. He then presents the order to the landing agent or his muccadum who has landed the goods; and then receives the goods at the bunder. Our firm lands goods at the bunder for owners of goods. When goods are brought to the bunder, they remain in our charge until the bunder fees are paid and the goods removed by the owner's muccadum. The landing muccadum delivers them on the bunder to the owner's muccadum. Landing muccadums, who also act as owner's muccadums, keep carts for taking goods to the owner's godown. The goods landed by us at the Arthur Bunder for the plaintiffs were placed in the open air, and were protected from the rain by tarpaulins placed by our firm. We protect the goods until they are delivered to the owner. I have never seen heavy goods placed in the godown at the Arthur Bunder. Muccadums keep some tarpaulins of their own, and when they require more they hire them from the bazar.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—We are landing agents as well as Dadabhoy. We are not opposed to Cooper and Co.; we never go in opposition to Cooper and Co. There is a shed as well as a godown on the Arthur Bunder. I don't recollect if I ever placed any of the Trentham Hall goods in the shed. I did not personally attend to the landing of the goods. I don't recollect if I saw any of the goods at the Arthur Bunder after they were landed. I very often go to the Arthur Bunder, but I don't recollect if I went on these particular occasions. I cannot recollect whether I saw any of these goods at the bunder, I might or might not have seen them. I spoke in my examination-in-chief from my personal knowledge and from knowledge I got from my men. I have no recollection at all. From what my men said, I said the goods were lying outside and covered with tarpaulins.

Re-examined—Shortly after landing these goods, the Colaba Company has ceased employing us; and we have no interest in this case.

Jooma Khema examined by Mr. Pigot—I am a muccadum to Cutler, Palmer and Co., and Treacher and Co. The goods remain in my charge after being landed about eight days. The owner may remove them in one or two days on paying the Customs' fees. When the goods are lying at the bunder, the landing muccadum is bound to protect them from the weather. Goods that are lying in the open air are covered with tarpaulins by the same muccadum. I have got my own tarpaulins; and if I want any additional ones, I hire them.

Further evidence to a like effect was adduced for the plaintiffs, and the hearing was adjourned until after the vacation.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000 000
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LONDON BANKERS:
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz. :—

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Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27 instant at 1 P. M., the following :—

1 case of cotton sample umbrellas.
1 case glass buttons
1 case of files, iron pipes, boiler time-keeper.
Few cwts. horse shoes.
Schultze's patent sawdust gunpowder, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb tins and powder measures.
Few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood chairs with and without arms, iron rocking chair, blackwood presses, camp cots, black wood large size round tables, chiffoniers, &c., &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 cases Turkey red garment.
7 do. do. cambric.
1 do. black woollen cloth.
5 do. coloured shawls.
1 do. cotton vests.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. grey domestic.
10 dozens bottled sherry wine.
On account of Morajee Premjee—
A. H. C. G. } 3162-71—3 bales grey striped mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON WHEATS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 20th inst. at 3 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Khajuk near Jakeria Masjid in the godown of Memon Hajee Talub Arubee and by his order the undermentioned wheats on account and at the risk of La Goculdass Vusonjee 108 bags of Rangoon boats.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., with the consent of Manockjee Muncherjee in whose name the said property stands registered,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and being at and abutting on the east side of Ghogaree Molla, in the Registration subdistrict of Bhoolehwar, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 37, and bounded on the east by a chawl belonging to Sha Purshotum Lalljee, facing Bhendy Bazar Street, on the west by Ghogaree Street aforesaid, on the north by the Musjid called Ghogaree Musjid, standing in the name of Pall Oomer Cassum, the manager thereof, and on the south by the house of Mahomd Dossa, and which said premises have been for many years past, and now are in the occupation of Bhow Meya, Sona Meya Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sona Meya and Fuckeer Mahomed Linday and others as tenants of the said premises

For further particulars and conditions of sale of said several properties apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, or to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HOPE and LANGLEY, Solicitors for the mortgagees, 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, &c., at No. 50, Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. PRESCOTT, Esq.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Best Plateduare, Rich Glass and Porcelainwares, a first-rate 8-west Tones Rose-wood Harmonium, a Handsome English built light open Carriage, a Bay Australian Cavalry Charger, Military Saddles, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, Call-diums and Achemene Roots, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY the 22nd instant at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, harmonium, carriage horse, &c, the property of Major F. KETTLEWELL, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich silver cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, coffee, and breakfast services, best plated ware, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, and toy frames, tea set, ice pitcher, ice bucket, waiter, egg boiler with a grit light, biscuit box, artistically designed epergne with cut glass, dishes and plateau, set spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, sets of cutlery by "William Barton" and "Elkington." Tranter's 5 Chamber's revolver in case, Sword, &c., handsome carved blackwood and English mahogany furniture, such as round dining table, side board, drum writer, Madras pattern arm chairs, whatnots, circular pier, folding writing, and Lady's work tables, easy and folding chairs, conversation sofas, ottomans, a first class sweet toned rosewood harmonium in excellent order, ornamental stands, clocks, varian figures, flower vases, hanging and table kerosine lamps, chromolithographs and engravings in gilt frames, English brass four posts bedstead, iron cots, children's iron beds dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, hatstands, screens, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An handsome English built 4 seated open carriage, gentleman's and child's saddles,

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23 d instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Price's celebrated perfumery consisting of handoline, lip salve na ins for the tooth-ache, cold cream, Alexandria cherry tooth paste, pistachio nut oil, marking ink, gelantine, lily pomatum, marrow oil, bears grease, spirits of hartshorn, hair oil, Price, Grawell's and Johnston's old brown Windsor, glycerine and honey soaps, marrow oil, Dr Wynn's tooth powder, brilliantine, castor oil, pomades, reuden's marrow, Lisbon orange, wood tooth picks, violet powder, Langdales carbolic dog soap, diamond cement, smelling salts, Macassar and goldenoil, Price's naval, military, and juniper tweeps, Rowland's balm of Columbia, best black comb, hair pins, camomile and ginger, assorted colour feather brushes, round fans, Delcroix's powder, sbtile, Turkey sponge, hair brushes of various sizes black and round glass cut balls, glass inkstands, pyramid thermometers, photograph paper weights with colored pictures, silver mounted bottles, handsome Paris toilet boxes, highly scented nursery powder, balsam of Copaiba gold beater's skin, best plated and gilt drinking beams and cups, sweet spirits of nitre florida water, solution of camphol, triple distilled lavender, old English lavender, toilet vinegar, vegetable extract, essence of geranium, lemon vanilla, almonds, orange, celery and ratafia, eau de cologne, essence jockey club, rondeletia, and bouquet pepperaint, Turkey rhubarb and perfumery of various kinds.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a Cottage Piano (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English built miniature brougham with bay horse and harness, fine collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY the 29th instant at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse and harness, &c., the property of S. E. Southorpe, Esqr.

Catalogues will be

NOTICES.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

INVESTMENT.

A RETIRED OFFICER of the Madras Army, engaged in Planting operations on the Neilgherry Hills, WANTS A PARTNER with Capital, either 'Active' or 'Sleeping.' Apply to "DELTA," No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!

BEST arrangements as usual. Comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35; and good new built easy running TONGAS at Rs. 20, including all charges.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, has been DECLARED and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 15th idem, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., of that City, at their Office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay 7th December 1876. Manager.

FOR SALE,
PATENT MACHINE-MADE
BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!

MANUFACTURED AT KALYAN WITH FRESH WATER. WEIGHT SEVEN POUNDS EACH, SIZE 9" by 4½" by 3".

Price per One Thousand, including cartage, Rs. 30.
For sample and further information apply to
OOMANBHOY JAMALBHOY & Co.
8, Israel Mohalla,
24, Shamjee Hussajee Street.
Bombay, 29th November 1876.

MESSRS. ZIFFER & WALKER,
ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,
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MR. ZIFFER and Mr. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

MR. F. H. ZIFFER,
WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE will be published at the *Charisori* Office, Calcutta, the "CHARIVARI PRIZE ANNUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1877." Price, Re. 2-8, or with postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated—the Calendar especially—and will be found in a richly ornamented cover. The contents will consist of a tale by the Editor, and a political, social satire in verse "Oh Why has not heard of the Vale of Bengal," and the rest of the contributions it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes :—

FIRST, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length, say, about six to eight pages of *Charivari*.

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

SECONDLY, for the best original poem, said poem to be of a humorous or satio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

THIRDLY, for the best Conundrum a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Such of the rejected tales and poems as it may seem advisable will also be taken, and for those the writers will receive payment.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each competitor must also forward a subscription, which will entitle him or her to a copy of the Annual.

No contributions can be received later than the 12th of December.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN TOBACCO AND CIGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, No. 23,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY, suitable as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
,, KEEPER ,,
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET ,,
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS and ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In crystal case, hunting, and semi-hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case.....Rs. 150
Do. do. Silver case, keyless ..... ,, 90
Do. do. Gold case, keyless..... ,, 225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock :—

CALENDAR WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
SECOND INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.
REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.
LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.
Do. do. in fancy cases.

A large Assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description. In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received at Rs. 80.

Do. With Alarm .....Rs. 85
In round brass case..... ,, 40
With Alarm ..... ,, 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval crystal glass on all sides...Rs. 80 to Rs. 150
Do. going a year ..... ,, 660

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. have now received an assortment of large Clocks, admirably adapted for the use of OFFICES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, HOTELS, and any Public Resort.

In size they are similar to small Tower Clocks, striking on a large bell the quarters, half-hours, and hours, and are very accurate time-keepers. Price Rs. 120 and Rs. 150.

A large assortment of cheap CYLINDER and LEVER WATCHES, in Brass and Silver Cases, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45, always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

GENT'S SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C.
SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

"Hurlingham" and "Ascot Checks"
"Carnation" "Sang de Beuf" and "Boyton Blue."

CASH PRICE LIST.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
The "Don," Washing, Spot Blue and White Twill'd Silk	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Duke," Washing, Twill'd Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

The "Corinthean," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," The Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spots	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Ext a Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold on Ivory ..... set	4 8
Collar	Will last ..... each	1 8
Links	Fr ..... pair	10 8
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Foxs Paragon Frames, Best Italion Silk	11 8
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SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

	Rs. a.
The "Grosham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "Leopold," White Satin, Fancy Spots	3 0
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twill'd Silk, White Spots	2 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Rich Figured Satin	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "May Fair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk	as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and 1
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded, all widths	0 8

BRACES.

Guyots, Celebrated	2 8
,, Silk for Dress	4 8
Cambab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 4

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12 to 2 8

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

LADIES.	Rs. a.
White Straw, Lavender Drabs, all shades	2 12
Riding Gauntletts, Gold Tan, new shape	3 0

GENTS.	Rs. a.
White, Lavender, and all shades of Drab	3 0
Military Doe.—very thin	4 12
Gold Cheverette —for Riding or Driving	4 0

Our new Illustratde Catalogue Post free to any part of the East.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
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THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
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FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to 8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.

	Doz.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	Rs. 9 8
Do do	10 8
Do do	13 8
Extra Super Balbriggan Finish	15 8
Fancy Striped Cotton	14 8
Super ,, ,,	18 0
Extra Super ,, ,,	19 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Plain Colours	18 8
Super do	21 0
Extra Super Embroidered	26 0
Fine Striped Merino, a variety of Patterns	24 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool	25 0
Stout Knitt do per pair	3 8

KNICKBOCKER HOSE.

	Fr. pair
Plain Ribbed Merino per pair	5 8
Stout Knitt Lambswool do.	6 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

	Six for
Fine Dressed cotton, six for	Rs. 24 0
Super do do with double seats	39 0
Extra Super, very thin and soft, Balbriggan Finish	45 0
Trunk Drawers for Riding, fitting closely above knee	27 0
Fine Summer Merino Drawers	45 0
Double Seats	
Stout Shetland Merino for the Hills	39 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool for Homeward Travellers	45 0
Bathing Drawers per pair	2 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Six	
Fine Gauze Merino Finish		14 0
Super ,, Merino		21 0
"Our Special make," very soft and shrinkless		25 0
Summer Merino medium substance		36 0
Real India Gauze Half Silk		40 0
Stout Shetland Merino for the Hills		39 0
Real Scotch Shetland Wool, Long Sleeves		45 0
Cardigan Jackets		10 0
Fine Berlin Wool		11 8

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SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

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THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
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Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour.each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes .....each	9 0
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Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY HILL TEAS.
NEILGHERRY HILL COFFEES.

FRESH SUPPLIES of these well known TEAS and COFFEES have just been RECEIVED direct from CAMPBELL & Co.'s Plantations. Since their introduction into the Bombay Presidency, they have gained a wide reputation for their delicate aroma, and are now largely supplied to the Public Messes and Clubs of this Presidency. They are supplied only for cash, at

Mixed Tea .....Re. 1 4 per lb.
Orange Pekoe ..... ,, 1 14 ,,
Congou ..... ,, 0 14 ,,
Pekoe Souchong ..... Rs. 1 10 per lb.
Flowery Pekoe ..... ,, 2 8 ,,
Gunpowder Mixture ..... ,, 1 12 ,,

PLANTATION PICKED COFFEE Rs. 16 PER MAUND OF 25 lbs.
NEILGHERRY CANES AND STICKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
,, ,, with Roll Presser. }
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PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

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GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, new shipment from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—

CHASSELAS	(White)	Rs12 per doz. qts.
HERMITAGE	(Red)	
TOKAY VINTAGE 1865, very Superior	(White)	
CHASSELAS ,, ,, ,,	(White)	17 ,, ,,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, November 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

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FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BOURDEAUX—

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 18 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,
Chateau Ladfite	,, 28 ,,

HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 per doz. Qts
Deidesheimer	,, 17 ,,
Geisenheimer	,, 18 ,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 ,,
Rudesheimer	,, 26 ,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30 ,,
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 26 per doz. Qts.
Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims	,, 40 ,,
THEOPH HOEDEMER & Co.'s celebrated—	
Carte noire	Rs. 31 and ,, 37 ,, Qts
Carte blanche	,, 43 ,, ,,

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER	Rs. 3 per doz. Qts.
do. do.	,, 3 ,, Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, received per ship Guinevere, in cases containing 3 dozen each	,, 6 ,, Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	,, 6½ ,, ,,
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	,, 6 ,,

BRANDY.

D COGNAC (Muller Freres) ..... Rs. 22 per doz. Qts.

VALKART BROTHERS.

Bombay Rampart Row, Fort.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL,
57, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.)

THIS First Class HOTEL is being rapidly prepared for the reception of Visitors and the Public generally, and WILL BE OPENED on 1st January 1877, under the personal management of Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, the well-known Caterer, late of the P. and O. Company's service.

12th December, 1876.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extremely compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR,
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION. There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet; there are at present fifteen vacancies.

TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL ..... Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL ..... ,, 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 200,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

MESSRS JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 1 P. M., the following:—
1 case of cotton sample umbrellas.
1 case glass buttons.
1 case of files, iron pipes, boiler time-keeper.
Few cwts. horse shoes.
Schultze's patent sawdust gunpowder, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb. tins and powder measures.
Few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood chairs with and without arms, iron rocking chair, blackwood presses, camp cots, black wood large size round tables, chiffoniers, &c., &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th December 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.
16 cases Turkey red garment.
7 do. do. cambric.
1 do. black woollen cloth.
5 do. coloured shawls.
1 do. cotton vests.
5 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. grey domestic.
10 dozens bottled sherry wine.
On account of Morarjee Premjee—
A. H. C. } 3162-71—3 bales grey striped mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON WHEATS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 20th inst. at 3 P. M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Khuduk near Jakeria Musjid in the godown of Memon Hajee Talub Arubee and by his order the undermentioned wheats on account and at the risk of La Goculdass Vusonjee 108 bags of Rangoon heats.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 20th December 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., with the consent of Manockjee Muncherjee in whose name the said property stands registered.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing the eon, situate and being at and abutting on the east side of Ghogaree Molla, in the Registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, in the city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 65, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 37, and bounded on the east by a chawl belonging to Sha Purshotum Laljee, facing Bhendy Bazar Street, on the west by Ghogaree Street aforesaid, on the north by the Musjid called Ghogaree Musjid, standing in the name of Pali Oomer Cassum, the manager thereof, and on the south by the house of Mahomed Dossa, and which said premises have been for many years past, and now are in the occupation of Bhow Meya, Sona Meya Mahomed Ebrahim bin Sona Meya and Fuckeer Mahomed Linday and others as tenants of the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of said several properties apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, or to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, Solicitors for the mortgagees, 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, &c., at No. 50, Upper Colaba.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. PRESCOTT, Esq.
No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Best Platedware, Rich Glass and Porcelainwares, a firstrate Sweet Toned Rosewood Harmonium, a Handsome English built light open Carriage, a Bay Australian Cavalry Charger, Military Saddles, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, Caladiums and Achemene Roots, &c, at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY the 22nd instant at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, harmonium, carriage, horse, &c, the property of Major T. KETTLEWELL, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, coffee, and breakfast services, best plated ware, hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet, and toy frames, tea set, ice picture, ice bucket, waiter, egg boiler with spirit light, biscuit box, artistically designed epergne with cut glass, dishes and plateau, set spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, sets of cutlery by "William Barton" and "Elkington." Tranter's 5 Chamber's revolver in case, Sword, &c., handsome carved blackwood and English mahogany furniture, such as round dining table, side board, dumb waiter, Madras pattern arm chairs, whatnots, circular pier, folding writing, and Lady's work tables, easy and folding chair's, conversation sofas, ottoman, a first class sweet toned rosewood harmonium in excellent order, ornament stands, clocks, parian figures, flower vases, hanging and table kerosine lamps, chromolithographs and engravings in gilt frames, English brass four posts bedstead, iron cots, chi d's iron bots dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, hat-stands, screens, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, plancts, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An handsome English built 4 seated open carriage, gentleman's and child's saddles.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23 d instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Price's celebrated perfumery consisting of bandoline, lip salve, nervine for the tooth-ache, cold cream, Alexandria cheray tooth paste, pestachio nut oil, marking ink, gelantine, lily pomatum, marrow oil, bears grease, spirits of hartshorn, hair oil, Price, Goswell's and Johnstone's old brown Windsor, glycerine and honey soaps, marrow oil, Dr. Wynn's tooth powder, brilliantine, castor oil, pomades, reindeer's marrow, Liston orange, wood tooth picks, violet powder, Langdales carbolic dog soap, diamond cement, smelling salts, Macassar and goldenoil, Price's naval, military, and juniper trosap, Rowland's balm of Columbia, best black comb, hair pins, camomile and ginger, assorted colour feather brushes, round fans, Delcroix's powder subtile, Turkey sponage, hair brushes of various sizes black and round glass cut balls, glass inkstands, pyramid thermometers, photograph paper weights with coloured pictures, silver mounted bottles, handsome Paris toilet boxes, highly scented nursery powder, balsam of Copaiba gold beater's skin, best plated and gilt drinking basins and cups, sweet spirits of nitre, florida water, solution of camphor, triple distilled lavender, old English lavender, toilet vinegar, vegetable extract, essence of geranium, lemon vanilla, almonds, orange, celery and ratifier, eau de cologne, essence jockey club, rondeletias, and boquet peppermint, Turkey rhubarb and perfumery of various kinds.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a Cottage Piano (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English built miniature brougham with bay horse and harness, fine collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, &c., at Middle Collaba.

On FRIDAY the 29th instant at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse and harness, &c., the property of S. E. Sculthorpe, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
N.B.—The plants will be sold on FRIDAY the 29th December at 7 A. M.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lot of American rattan matting and door rugs of various sizes.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th December 1876.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2nd-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.

S. and Co. have always on hand—
Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.
Double pony do. with do. do
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do do.
In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

NOTICES.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN............Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

INVESTMENT.

A RETIRED OFFICER of the Madras Army, engaged in Planting operations on the Neilgherry Hills, WANTS A PARTNER with Capital, either 'Active' or 'Sleeping.' Apply to "DELTA," No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!

BEST arrangements as usual. Comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35; and good new built easy running TONGAS at Rs. 20, including all charges.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.
The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, has been DECLARED and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 15th idem, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.
This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co., of that City, at their Office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay 7th December 1876. Manager.

FOR SALE,
PATENT MACHINE-MADE
BRICKS! BRICKS!! BRICKS!!!
MANUFACTURED AT KALYAN WITH FRESH WATER. WEIGHT SEVEN POUNDS EACH,
SIZE 9½" by 4½" by 3¼."
Price per One Thousand, including cartage, Rs. 30.
For sample and further information apply to
OOSMANBHOY JAMALBHOY & Co.
8, Israel Moholla,
24, Shamjee Hussajee Street.
Bombay, 29th November 1876.

MESSRS. ZIFFER & WALKER,
ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,
BOSTON WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and MR. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

MR. F. H. ZIFFER,
WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE will be published at the *Charivari* Office, Calcutta, the "CHARIVARI PRIZE ANNUAL AND ALMANACK FOR 1877." Price, Rs. 2-8, or with postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated—the Calendar especially—and will be bound in a richly ornamented cover. The contents will consist of a tale by the Editor, and a politico, social satire in verse "Oh Who has not heard of the Vale of Bengal," and the rest of the contributions it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes:—

FIRST, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length, say, about six to eight pages of *Charivari.*

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

SECONDLY, for the best original poem, said poem to be of a humorous or serio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less than one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

THIRDLY, for the best Conundrum a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Such of the rejected tales and poems as it may seem advisable will also be taken, and for these the writers will receive payment.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each competitor must also forward a subscription, which will entitle him or her to a copy of the Annual.

No contributions can be received later than the 12th of December.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN TOBACCO AND CIGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Late Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co., Dindigul.)
Manufacturing Department, Dindigul.
Head Office:—No. 9, Second Line Beach, Madras.
Capital, Rs. 100,000.

THE Company having purchased the Premises, Good will and Business of the well-known Tobacco curing and Cigar manufacturing Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL & Co. of Dindigul, are now prepared to supply the Trade, Messes, Clubs and private parties with any number or muster of Cigars, or Cigarettes, and any quantity or quality of Pipe Tobaccos that may be required.
The Tobacco used is selected from the very best leaf procurable in Southern India, and being cured on a new and improved principle will be found to have great fragrance and bouquet.
The Cigars manufactured include all the sorts made by the late Firm of Messrs. CAMPBELL and Co., besides several new musters, so as to enable the Company, as far as possible, to meet the taste of all parties.

PRICES.

These will be found in the price list procurable from the Agents, or the Office; they are upwards of 20 per cent. less than as charged by the late Firm of Messrs. C. & C. and run as follows—

CIGARS.

Cheroot Pattern.

No. 1	Rs. 23	per 1,000
„ 2	„ 18	„
„ 3	„ 14	„

Havannah Pattern.

„ 4 (Small)	„ 12	„
„ 5 „	„ 14	„
„ 6 (Medium)	„ 17	„
„ 7 Campbell's Muster	„ 20	„
„ 8 Large	„ 25	„

Manilla Pattern.

„ 9 (Large)	„ 20	„
„ 10 (Medium)	„ 16	„
„ 11 (Small)	„ 14	„

CIGARETTES.

These are made of the best cut and granulated Tobaccos, and are with and without mouth pieces.
Tobacco leaf, paper covered, and Havannah shaped from Rs. 10 to 30 per 1,000.

CUT TOBACCOS.
In 1 lb. and ½ lb. and ¼ lb. Tins.

	per lb.
Imperial Smoking Mixture	3 0
Prince of Wales' Choice	3 0
Indian Birds' Eye	2 8
Orange Blossom	2 0
Oriental Smoking Mixture	0 8

CAKE TOBACCOS.
In 3¼ to 20 lb. Boxes.

Orange Blossom	2 0
Planter's Solace	1 4
Army and Navy's Own	1 0
Virginia Plum	0 12

The above prices are net in Madras, but special rates will be allowed to Clubs and Regimental Messes.
Samples sent on application to

C. L. O'BRIEN,
Acting Secretary.

Applications for Agencies should be made to the Secretary.
N. B.—On receipt of a cheque or order, the equivalent number of Cigars or Cigarettes or quantity of Tobacco shall immediately be sent to applicants.

C. L. O'B.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, No. 23,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY, suitable as CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS.
„ KEEPER „
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET „
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS and ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In crystal case, hunting, and semi-hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.
The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.
Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case............Rs. 150
Do. do. Silver case, keyless............ „ 90
Do. do. Gold case, keyless............ „ 225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.
Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—
CALENDAR WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
SECOND INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.
REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.
LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.
Do. do. in fancy cases.

A large Assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description. In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received at Rs. 80.
Do. With Alarm............Rs. 85
In round brass case............ „ 40
With Alarm............ „ 45
PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval crystal glass on all sides...Rs. 80 to Rs. 150
Do. going a year............ „ 600
A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. have now received an assortment of large Clocks, admirably adapted for the use of OFFICES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, HOTELS, and any Public Resort.
In size they are similar to small Tower Clocks, striking on a large bell the quarters, half-hours, and hours, and are very accurate time-keepers. Price Rs. 120 and Rs. 150.
A large assortment of cheap CYLINDER and LEVER WATCHES, in Brass and Silver Cases, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45, always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

GENT'S SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C.
SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

"Hurlingham" and "Ascot Checks"
"Carnation" "Sang de Beuf" and "Boyton Blue."

CASH PRICE LIST.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
The "Don," Washing, Spot Blue and White Twill'd Silk.	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk......	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Duke," Washing, Twill'd Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

The "Corinthean," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A. GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," The Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Ext a Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold on Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	5 0

UMBRELLAS.

Foxs Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk	11 8
Natural Sticks	12-8 16 0

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

	Rs. a.
The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "Leopold," White Satin, Fancy Spots	3 0
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twill'd Silk, White Spots	2 8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Rich Figured Satin	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "May Fair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk............as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and	1
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded, all widths	0 8

BRACES.

Guyots, Celebrated	2 8
„ Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 4

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12 to 2 8

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

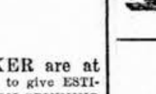
LADIES.

	Rs. a.
White Straw, Lavender Drabs, all shades	2 12
Riding Gauntletts, Gold Tan, new shape	3 0

GENTS.

	Rs. a.
White, Lavender, and all shades of Drab	3 0
Military Doe.—very thin	4 12
Gold Cnevertte —for Riding or Driving	4 0

Our new Illustratde Catalogue Post free to any part of the East.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs. a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt Round Crown	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
The New Spike for Infantry	7 0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10 0
Gilt Chin Chains	6 0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13 0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats............6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES.
PRICE LIST.

PORT WINE.

	Rs. a.
Very superior, Old, Full-Bodied.........Per Doz.	25 0

SHERRIES.
FROM *BUTLER and SONS.*
Highly Recommended.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry Superior ....Per Doz.	25 0
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine. „	33 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVOURITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX Breakfast Wine...Per Doz		Qts.	11 0
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	6 8
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	Qts.	13 0
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	7 8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„	Qts.	18 0
Ditto ditto	„	Pts.	10 0
ST. JULIEN, ditto Superior.	„	Qts.	20 0
Ditto ditto „	„	Pts.	12 0

J. NEUBERG, SOLE IMPORTER IN BOMBAY OF TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED WINES.

BURGUNDY.

SAUTERNES ....Per Doz. Q's.	18 0
BEAUNE .... „ Qts.	22 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

OFNER ....Per Doz. Qts.	16 0

STILL HOCK.

			Rs. a.
RIESLING	Per Doz.	Qts.	15 0
BODENHEIMER	„	Qts.	16 0
Do.	„	Pts.	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Qts.	18 0
Do.	„	Pts.	10 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Qts.	20 0
Do.	„	Pts.	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Qts.	22 0
Do.	„	Pts.	12 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Qts.	28 0
Do.	„	Pts.	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pts.	17 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.
Lay the bottles on their sides, that the wine may cover the corks.
For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass and very few can equal,
GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ....Pts Doz.		Qts.	30 0
Do. do. NONPAREIL	„	Qts.	38 0
Do. do. do.	„	Pts.	20 0
CHAMPAGNE, DRY, EWALD & Co.'s	„	Qts.	36 0
Do. do. do.	„	Pts.	20 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.
Memo.—To preserve the effervescing quality of Sparkling Wines, it is indispensable that the bottles should be laid on their sides in a cool place.

BRANDY.
BICHE-LATOUR'S OLD COGNAC...Per Doz. 28 0

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.

	Doz.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ....Rs.	9 8
Do do	10 8
Do do	13 8
Extra Super Balbriggan Finish	15 8
Fancy Striped Cotton	14 8
Super „ „	18 0
Extra Super „	19 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Plain Colours	18 8
Super do	21 0
Extra Super Embroidered	26 0
Fine Striped Merino, a variety of Patterns	24 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool	25 0
Stout Knitt do per pair	3 8

KNICKBOCKER HOSE.

	Pr. pair
Plan Ribbed Merino per pair	5 8
Stout Knitt Lambswool do.	6 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

	Six for
Fine Dressed cotton, six for ....Rs.	24 0
Super do do with double seats	30 0
Extra Super, very thin and soft, Balbriggan Finish	45 0
Trunk Drawers for Riding, fitting closely above knee	27 0
Fine Summer Merino Drawers } Double Seats }	45 0
Stout Shetland Merino for the Hills	39 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool for Homeward Travellers	45 0
Bathing Drawers per pair	2 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Six
Fine Gauze Merino Finish	14 0
Super „ Merino	21 0
"Our Special make," very soft and shrinkless	25 0
Summer Merino medium substance	36 0
Real India Gauze Half Silk	40 0
Stout Shetland Merino for the Hills	39 0
Real Scotch Shetland Wool, Long Sleeves	45 0
Cardigan Jackets	10 0
Fine Berlin Wool	11 8

To Mofussil Residents.—Our new Illustrated Catalogue with Patterns and Simple Instructions for Self-measurement Post free to any Part of India on application.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour.each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes............each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered............each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes ....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEILGHERRY HILL TEAS.
NEILGHERRY HILL COFFEES.

FRESH SUPPLIES of these well known TEAS and COFFEES have just been RECEIVED direct from CAMPBELL & Co.'s Plantations. Since their introduction into the Bombay Presidency, they have gained a wide reputation for their delicate aroma, and are now largely supplied to the Public Messes and Clubs of this Presidency. They are supplied only for cash.

Mixed Tea	Re. 1 4 per lb.	Pekoe Souchong	Rs. 1 10 per lb.
Orange Pekoe	„ 1 14 „	Flowery Pekoe	„ 2 8 „
Congou	„ 0 14 „	Gunpowder Mixture	„ 1 10 „

PLANTATION PICKED COFFEE Rs. 16 PER MAUND OF 25 lbs.
NEILGHERRY CANES AND STICKS IN GREAT VARIETY.
AGENTS:
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.
PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
„ „ with Roll Presser. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and
„ „ with combination Presser. } all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)
PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

LOCKETS.
In Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Lockets reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.
SCARF PINS AND SCARF RINGS.
Plain Gold Horse-shoe and various patterns, Rs. 10 to 35; set with Gems, Rs. 20 to 200.
GOLD PENCILS.
Gold Telescopic Pendant Pencil (and Pen) Cases, of rich Coloured Gold Elegantly Decorated, or quite Plain, Rs. 20 to 65.
GOLD CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain in Great Variety.
STUDS AND SLEEVES LINKS.
With Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled Gold in Cases, Rs. 40 to 100.
STUDS.
Plain or Engraved Gold, handsomely Chased, or Figured Enamel, very elegant, for Evening Wear, set with Precious Stones, Rs. 18 to 150.
7th December 1876. RAMPART ROW.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, new shipment from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—
CHASSELAS ....(White) } Rs. 12 per doz. qts.
HERMITAGE ....(Red) }
TOKAY VINTAGE 1865, very Superior (White)
CHASSELAS „ „ „ (White) } 17 „ „
HERMITAGE „ „ „ (Red) }
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Bombay, November 1876.

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FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BOURDEAUX—
Chateau de Frands............Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Les Canons............ „ 18 „
Chateau Leoville............ „ 24 „
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Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—
Laubenheimer............Rs. 16 per doz. Qts
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Marcobrunner............ „ 30 „
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Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims............ „ 40 „
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FLOWER & SON'S BEER............Rs. 5 per doz. Qts.
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ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.
Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.
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THIS First Class HOTEL is being rapidly prepared for the reception of Visitors and the Public generally, and WILL BE OPENED on 1st January 1877, under the personal management of MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well-known Caterer, late of the P. and O. Company's service.
12th December, 1876.

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.
For further particulars apply to
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.
A Brown thorough bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs 1,000.
A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight, Rs. 1,000.
A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.
A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 500.
A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.
"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.
An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years, large and powerful, good tempered, well suited for a heavy weight, Rs. 400.
An Iron Grey Arab Horse, about 8 years, 14-1½ high, strongly built, rides and drives well, Rs. 400.
A well-bred English dappled Grey Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Brood Mare, Rs. 600.
A powerful Chesnut Australian Gelding, 9 years, suitable for Brougham, Rs. 400.
A powerful Grey Arab, 8 years, 14-2 high, has carried 14 stone and is an excellent double harness horse, Rs. 600.
A high-caste Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands high, with beautiful paces, would make a splendid horse for a lady, Rs. 600.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girga Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 9th December 1876

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1876.

OF THE BOMBAY

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th instant.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 25th November, forwarding a plan showing the disposition of the bollards round the dock wharf. He states that for the bollards at the stairs and salient angles of the jetty, he is using some old guns which are in store, but that for the intermediate bollards, he intended requesting Mr. McConnochie to procure tenders and send out as soon as possible 51 bollards for the dock wharfs and 2 universal fair-leads, which he proposes to place at the salient angles of the jetty. The amount of the indent will, he states, be under Rs. 6,000, which is within the sanctioned estimate.

The dock works sub-committee recommend the Trustees to sanction this.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 11th December, recommending that a 2-ton crane at Mazagon Bunder, which is never used, be put on board the Teredo where it will be useful, and that the value as it stands in the Inventory, Rs. 500, be credited to Mazagon Bunder Capital Account and debited to Teredo.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read memo. from the Chief Engineer, dated 2nd December, recommending that the new Hard at Chowpatty be paved with squared stones at an estimated cost of Rs. 550, and stating that metalling will not answer, as the sea washes out the blinding.

Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th December, stating that the work is very desirable.

Read minutes of members of Bunders' Committee approving of the work being done.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 5th December, recommending that immediate steps be taken to complete the extension of the railway siding shed at Nicol Bunder, which has already been sanctioned, and ordered to be provided for in next year's budget.

RESOLUTION.—Consideration postponed till first meeting of Trustees in March.

Read applications to rent the Gunner's quarters at Cumballa Hill.

Shaik Mahomed offers Rs. 100 per annum. Mr. Aspin offers Rs. 120 per annum for 3 years and will take the house as it stands.

Read report by Chief Engineer, dated 9th December. He recommends that the applicants be referred to the Committee who now undertake the signalling from Cumballa Hill station, and that the Committee be informed that if they do let the premises it must be on a monthly tenancy, the tenant doing the necessary repairs.

RESOLUTION.—The Chief Engineer's recommendation is agreed to.

The Committee should be requested to return to the Trustees the flags and any other stores not required by them.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 9th December, submitting for sanction the following promotions in the Pilot Service:—

Mr. Thorburn, senior 1st class pilot, to be master of No. 3 Schooner.

Mr. Jones, acting 1st class pilot, to be 1st class pilot.

Mr. Cook, acting 2nd class pilot, to be 2nd class pilot.

Messrs. Kennard and Paddy, to be acting 1st and 2nd class pilots respectively from 1st instant.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Superintendent of Marine, dated 9th December, stating that, as far as he is at present aware, the May Frere may be placed at the disposal of the Trustees, on the 21st instant, for the inspection of the harbour.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 11th December, forwarding programme for the inspection and approval of the Trustees.

RESOLUTION.—The programme is approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 1,782, dated 9th December, sanctioning the reduction of tonnage fees on ferry steamers.

Government Resolution No. 1,793, dated 11th December, approving the temporary addition of eight peons to the Traffic Manager's staff.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT FOR WEEK 12TH DECEMBER

21 vessels piloted into harbour.
18 ,, ,, out of do.
3 ,, attended to.

MISCHIEF BY FIREWORKS.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VALUABLE HORSE.

ON Monday evening about 7 o'clock, while the coachman of the Hon'ble Mr. Donald Graham was driving his master's empty brougham and horse from the Byculla railway station to Malabar Hill, and in passing by Gamdavie Road, the horse took fright on hearing the sudden explosion of fireworks, which were being let off in the compound of Mr. Ameeroodeen Abdool Lutiff's bungalow, and becoming unmanageable, dashed up against a tree that had an iron fencing around it, completely bending up the fencing, throwing the coachman violently against the tree and fencing, and the horse itself was thrown on its haunches and broke both the shafts of the brougham. The horse there laid groaning as if in much pain. The coachman had an incised wound on the forehead, and was otherwise internally injured. At this time Mr. Constable McDermott, it appears, was going to Mr. Ameeroodeen's bungalow on hearing the first volley of fireworks to ask him to desist from letting off fireworks as his house stood too close to the public road, but before approaching that gentleman's bungalow the accident to Mr. Grahm's horse and coachman occurred at the second volley of fireworks. Mr. McDermott on seeing what mischief the fireworks had done, hastened to the bungalow of Mr. Ameeroodeen and asked him to discontinue at once letting off fireworks. He was, however, requested to leave the compound with a reply stating that he (Mr. Ameeroodeen) could do as he pleased in his own compound. Mr. McDermott retired, the gates of the compound were closed and the fireworks were continued. Mr. McDermott a second time, at the request of Mr. Superintendent Crummey, of that division (who was also present at the scene of the accident and attending to the injured horse and coachman) entered Mr. Ameeroodeen's compound through a wicket gate in the large gateway and asked Mr. Ameeroodeen to discontinue the letting off of fireworks, which he point blank declined to do. In the meantime the horse appearing to be seriously injured and unable to move, Mr. Stevens, the veterinary surgeon, was sent for by the police officers. On Mr. Stevens' examining the horse he declared that the spine was completely broken, which rendered the horse useless for life. Mr. McDermott, together with Mr. Stevens, then repaired to Mr. Graham's bungalow. Mr. Graham not being present, Captain Filgate and Mr. Symons who reside in the same bungalow with Mr. Graham, came over to see the injured horse, and shortly after Mr. Scott, another veterinary surgeon, was sent for, and after due consultation, the horse was pronounced unfit for further service, and to put it out of its misery, the animal was at once shot. The matter was yesterday placed before the Commissioner of Police who authorised Mr. Superintendent Crummey to apply to the Magistrate for a summons against Mr. Ameeroodeen Abdool Lutiff, charging him under section 286 of the Indian Penal Code with doing, with an explosive substance, an act so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, or likely to cause hurt or injury to any person, or omitting to take such order with an explosive substance in his possession as was sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such substance. Mr. Crummey accordingly applied yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for the necessary summons. His Worship, under the circumstances, granted the application, the summons being made returnable to Friday next, the 22nd instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th Dec. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·927
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0.702
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of wind	N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	239

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE RUSSIANS IN TURKISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—A controversy has recently arisen about the expedition of the Russians against the Yomud Turkomans in 1873, as narrated in my "Turkistan," in which one side has impugned the genuineness of the sources of my statements, and the other has drawn from them inferences which I cannot help thinking unwarranted. The discussion of the question by Mr. Gladstone in the last number of the *Contemporary Review* has given it far more importance than it would otherwise have had. Mr. Gladstone, after quoting Mr. Macgahan, whose statements in some respects did not perfectly agree with mine, hopes "that this contradiction will be cleared up." If you will allow me the use of your columns, I will endeavour to contribute my part towards the explanation.

I have been accused of writing with a bias against General Kaufmann; the authenticity of his orders as quoted by me has been doubted, as well as the correctness of my translation; and a question has arisen as to how much importance should be attached to the evidence of Gromof.

1. I do not think that in writing I had any personal bias against General Kaufmann. My first acquaintance with him was before my visit to Central Asia, when he warmly urged me to go to Tashkent, and offered me every facility. During my visit to Central Asia he was absent with the Khivan expedition, and I therefore did not see him, for I was unable to accept his invitation to go to Khiva. Personally, General Kaufmann is an exceedingly agreeable and pleasant-mannered man, and one who saw his mild countenance in the drawing-room would think him the last man to be guilty of harsh measures of any kind. If I had any bias against him, it was one naturally arising from discovering that during his administration in Central Asia everything, both civil and military, had been grossly mismanaged. General Kaufmann had served at Kars during the Crimean war, had been the chief of the Chancery of the Minister of War, and had been for some time Governor-General of Wilna, a post in which he had succeeded and imitated the well-known General Muravief. His unnecessary and untimely severity caused in the end his sudden removal from Wilna. His career as Governor-General of Turkistan was marked by great abuses of administration, resulting in the oppression of the natives, by a weak foreign policy, coupled with unnecessary and avoidable wars—a policy which seemed to me injurious to the best interests of Russia and of the world. The Khivan campaign of 1873 appeared the culmination of this maladministration and this bad policy. My criticisms against the Turkoman campaign were directed as much against the reasons for the expedition as against the manner in which it was conducted. A weak man is led to approve of measures which perhaps his sober judgment would condemn, and a weak man is occasionally very cruel. The orders for the destruction of the Yomuds are not the only instances of this trait of General Kaufmann's character. The execution without judgment of a Mullah after the siege of Samarcand is another example ("Turkistan," i. 251). I have said that I considered the expedition against the Yomuds unnecessary and impolitic. I am not alone in that opinion, and have, among others, as high an authority as that of General Kryzhanofsky, the Governor-General of Orenburg—though, to be sure, he is not a friend of General Kaufmann—to support me. The detention as hostages of some of the Yomud elders who had been invited to a peaceful conference was an act of bad faith; the sending of an expedition against the Yomuds without waiting for the time fixed in the proclamation issued to them to expire was another act of bad faith; and the orders issued by General Kaufmann for the destruction of the villages were of a piece with the whole policy.

2. As to the orders, No. 1167 and No. 1217, which I quote, I can scarcely do more than re-affirm their genuineness and state my belief that I have correctly translated them. I saw the original orders, and I myself copied the two in question as well as others. As I saw a long series of orders, and had every reason to know their genuineness, and as I at the same time recognised the signatures of General Kaufmann and Colonel Trosky, I could not have been imposed upon by any one wishing to deceive me. The copies which I made I can always produce on a proper occasion.

3. As to the manner in which the orders of General Kaufmann were carried out, I stated what I believe to be true, and I was naturally obliged to rely on what was told me afterwards, for not being on a spot, I could make no local examination. I heard many who took part in the campaign against the Yomuds speak in

general terms of acts of barbarity, of the burning of villages, farms and grain, and of the slaughter of the Turkomans who resisted. Some officers with whom I talked were ashamed of the orders of General Kaufmann. Some stated that they had not been carried out, and one, an aide-de-camp of General Goloratchef, who certainly must have known, denied their existence.

I am not now positive that I heard of the killing of women and children from any one but Mr. Gromof. His story I gave as I heard it from him, and stated my authority. I ought, perhaps, to say that Mr. Gromof was a young man who first appeared in Central Asia as the clerk of the Russian merchants Khludof, and who has since carried on an independent business of his own. He had even before the Khivan campaign a good reputation for pluck, energy, and perseverance. He accompanied the expedition as a butler and proved himself useful by obtaining supplies of grain and bread during the long and difficult march. When fighting began he served as a volunteer, and for his bravery, and for having saved the life of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, he was decorated. I was not aware that he had any hostility to General Kaufmann or to the officers of the expedition, nor could I conceive that he would intentionally malign his countrymen. He struck me as a shrewd intelligant man, with a practical knowledge of life, although without any great amount of education. It is possible, indeed, that in telling his story he may have unintentionally or purposely exaggerated it, not perhaps supposing that the killing of women and children was much worse than the other instances of severity—to call it by a mild term—which accompanied the campaign, and which are undeniably true

It is with reference to the killing of women and children only that Mr. Macgahan differs from Mr. Gromof. That statement therefore, rests on Mr. Gromof's responsibility. The dates in Mr. Gromof's narrative were by an oversight, left as they were given to me in the old style used in Russia without the addition of those of the new style; and thus they seem not to harmonise with those of my narrative. I append a letter from Mr. Macgahan, giving his recollections on this point and his opinion of Gromof.

One more word on this head. The expression "In the Circassian style," used by the Colonel in Mr. Gromof's story, is not to be explained as the style which the Russians had used in treating the Circassians, but as the style adopted by the Circassians themselves. It must be remembered that the Colonel was addressing a regiment of Circassians; that phrase, therefore, should not be used to imply a customary barbarity in the Russian army. Such orders and such acts, I hold, cannot be excused: for it must be remembered that at the beginning the soldiers were not excited against the Turkomans by a desire to revenge the death of their comrades, as it was the burning of their villages that incited the Turkomans to attack the Russians.

Mr. Gladstone says (p. 883): "We have no means of knowing whether" these "charges have been brought to the knowledge of those whom they affect, so that they might be met by defence or contradiction." My main criticisms on the Turkoman campaign, not mentioning, however, the orders of General Kaufmann or the specific killing of women and children, were included in a report made on my return from Central Asia to Mr. Jewell the American Minister at St. Petersburg, dated March 7, 1874. This report was officially published in America, and was subsequently published in a Russian translation in the *Russki Mir*, then edited by General Tchernayeff. In a note to the passage about the expedition against the Yomuds, General Tchernayeff referred to the order of General Kaufmann (No. 1167) by number and date, and quoted the sentence in question. General Tchernayeff added: "This severity, which has dug a deep gulf between us and the Turkomans, is the more shameful, because it was not even justified by the necessity which sometimes compels the very weak to have recourse to inhuman measures against the strong for their own safety." This was in February, 1875. At that time I had already seen the orders, but I obtained them from a very different source. Although some of the statements in my report were criticised and denied by the Turkistan official, especially in the *Golos*, the officious organ of the Minister of War, these orders as quoted by General Tchernayeff were never denied. Quotations from these orders were also printed in the *Times* of April 6 1875, in a letter, dated Hamburg, March 25. No reply or denial was ever to my knowledge made to these statements.

4. At the same time, even admitting the literal truth of Gromof's statement, I have always regarded, and still regard, the Turkoman campaign as very exceptional, and repeat my statement, that "in general the Russian movements in Central Asia have been marked by great discipline and humanity." More than that, I think humanity—kindness to his fellow—one of the chief characteristics of the Russian people, especially of the Russian peasant. I do not think that the barbarities of the Turkoman campaign will find a single apologist in Russia. That General Kaufmann is still retained in office is not, I think, because his acts in this particular instance have been approved or condoned, but rather because in all probability they have never been allowed to come to the knowledge of the Emperor. It is unfair to argue from the cruelty of one man to the cruelty and barbarity of a nation. Persons who remember what has happened in Borneo, in Jamaica, in Algeria can hardly accuse the Russians of customary inhumanity and barbarity from a single and exceptional case, unless, as Mr. Gladstone says, there are to be different rules for different nations.—I am, Sir, &c.,

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

Constantinople, Nov. 14.

Phillippopolis, Nov. 1.

My dear Schuyler—I have just received your letter, in which you ask for information on the following points relating to the Russian campaign against the Yomud Turkomans:—

First—As to whether I knew at the time of the existence of General Kaufman's order "for the destruction of the villages and families of the Yomuds," which you quote as Nos. 1167 and 1217.

Second—How these orders were regarded by the officers who took part in the expedition.

Third—Where they executed to the latter, *i. e.*, where there many women and children killed?

In answer to the first and second questions I reply, that although I knew of the existence of the order for the destruction of the villages and the massacre of the *men*, to whom no quarter was to be given, I did not know at the time that the order commanded the slaughter of women and children. The officers who took part in the expedition must have disapproved of such a massacre very strongly, or they would not have taken such good care to keep this clause in the order a secret from me. They did this, as I believe, for very shame, with an *esprit de corps* and a success which I cannot but admire, however much as a journalist I may object on principle to such a course. In fact, although I heard of two or three malcontents speaking of an order to kill the women and children, I supposed they were only giving an exaggerated interpretation of it; and I was not really certain of its existence until I learned it from you in London a year afterwards. I had no reason to suspect that the order was given, because no such order was executed as far as I saw, and I think I saw everything. Had there been a massacre of women and children, I should have been curious enough to investigate the matter, and should certainly have discovered the existence of the order. As it was I had no reason to suspect it, and it never occurred to me to inquire.

As to the possibility of any great number of women and children having been killed without my knowing it, I do not think it possible. It should be remembered that we were only a small detachment, as nearly as I remember about 1,800 men, of whom some six or seven hundred were Cossacks, and that our operations could not have extended over any very large space of country at a time There were only two occasions upon which women and children could have been killed, and I have described what occurred upon these occasions in the chapters of my book entitled "The Massacre" and "The Flight." I was present and saw everything that happened in one case, and was close upon the heels of the Cossacks in the other—say five to ten minutes behind them. I rode over the ground at both places, surveying it carefully to ascertain the number of killed and wounded, and I did not find a single woman among the slain. I saw one wounded, however, but as she did not have on her headdress the high white turban worn by the Turkoman women, nearly the only distinguishing mark between the male and female costume, she might easily have been taken in the confusion for a man. I also noticed the body of a dead infant by the roadside, but there was no wound on it, and it had probably been killed by a blow from a horse's hoof; and these two were the only cases I saw.

Of course there may have been a few others which escaped me, but there could not have been any great number without my seeing them. There was only one occasion when women and children could have been killed by a part of the Cossacks without my knowing it, and that was when they were burning the country of the Yomuds.

But I accompanied the right wing of the incendiary forces, and on my side at least we did not find a soul; the whole country had been abandoned, and I have no reason to suppose that it was otherwise on the left wing.

As to the two fights at Hiali, in one of which the Yomuds suffered so severely, they attacked us on both occasions, and there were of course no women among them.

I have read the extract from your book wherein you give Gromof's account of the affair. I think that if you had cross-questioned him you would have found that he would not positively have affirmed that he saw more than the two cases he mentions, and which cases certainly escaped us.

He knew the order had been given; he saw the cases referred to; he evidently looked upon the whole affair as very bad, and he told the story without taking the trouble to palliate the matter by pointing out that these cases were exceptional, or discriminating in his sweeping assertions between the killing of men and the killing of women and children. Yet this is a distinction which must be made, because it is really the great distinction between savage and civilised warfare.

Nevertheless, his account taken in connection with Kaufmann's order would perfectly justify any one in believing that a general massacre of women and children had taken place, and I certainly should have accepted his story without hesitation, had I not actually seen with my own eyes everything, or nearly everything, that happened.

As to the rest, I look upon the whole campaign against the Yomuds as most unjustifiable and cruel. But the suffering inflicted was by no means so great as might be supposed, for the Russians had scarcely left Khiva, and the army started on the homeward march, when the Yomuds fell upon their neighbours the Uzbegs and repaid themselves for their losses.

Kaufmann's savage order is a blot on the Russian name, only relieved by the more humane conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command.—Yours sincerely,

J. A. MACGAHAN.

EXPERIMENTS AT EASTBOURNE.

(*Army and Navy Gazette.*)

THE experiments which were concluded last week at Eastbourne have hardly received all the attention that was their due. They were undertaken with a view of solving certain problems in engineering, and have demonstrated with some degree of certainty that concrete casemates of the character tested are invulnerable for all practical purposes. Such casemates must, of course, yield to the continuous downpour of shell fire; but so must every work, and these casemates may, it is now proved, withstand such fire as it may be expected will be brought against them in an ordinary siege. A second engineering question, which was indubitably decided, was that which concerns the thickness of earth necessary to support splinter proofs, as it was conclusively demonstrated that a thickness of four feet is not sufficient for this purpose. Besides these results some most interesting lessons have been taught us by these experiments with regard to artillery. It has been known that a Palliser shell fired without a fuse and containing a charge of powder when arrested suddenly in its flight by impact on a resisting substance, will generate so much heat as to fire the charge and so explode the shell. This is now found to be equally the case with the common shell, and the discovery certainly a most important one. Since the siege of Paris by the German armies, many people have advocated the employment of overbank fire in lieu of fire through embrasures by siege batteries. Overbank fire has been fairly tested at Eastbourne, and has been clearly proved to be an inadequate substitute for the old direct fire. Nor is this unnatural. The guns must, to secure overbank fire, be laid at a high elevation, and at any moderate range must be fired with reduced charges of powder. Hence, there is a low initial velocity given to the projectile, and considerable inaccuracy of range and direction. On such an occasion as the siege of Paris, when the German gunners had an enormous area before them, into which they were to drop shells for moral effect and not to form breaches, overbank fire was most fitting, and was proved also capable of destroying the works and buildings of the detached forts in front of the *enceinte*. But to cut breaches in rivetted works it is more than doubtful if overbank fire could ever be sufficient. It appears certain that if breaches are ever again to be made and stormed, which some deny, direct fire must still be employed. The great advantage of overbank fire is that almost complete protection is given to the gunners and, since guns have become so perfectly accurate, too great stress cannot be laid upon this advantage. It appears certain that guns can no longer be served if they are to be fired through the old fashioned embrasures in the face of hostile artillery or musketry. We cannot, however, but think that the able intelligence of some of our Artillery or Engineer officers will soon upon a means by which the advantages of direct fire may be retained with and almost complete security to the gun detachment. Our army is certainly behind no other in the skil and inventional qualities of Engineers and Artillerists, and we may look with confidence to Woolwich and Chatham for the speedy solution of this problem. The howitzers tested at Eastbourne have, with the single exception of the 8-inch, been found deficient in accuracy, and some stress has been laid upon their apparent imperfection; but it must be borne in mind that these pieces of ordnance are really only mortars on travelling-carriages, and that they should be looked upon accordingly. Whatever may be the differences of view as to field artillery, there can be no doubt that in heavy ordnance this country is well up in the international race. Even the Italian monster, gun lately tried at Spezzia has not so great a penetrating effect as the largest gun yet built at Woolwich, and we certainly have hands as skilful and hearts as bold to man our ordnance as any possible enemy.

THE STROUSBERG TRIAL.

(*Saturday Review.*)

DR. STROUSBERG is in his way a remarkable man, and he certainly has had a most remarkable trial. Turning over all points in the wide world whence it might be possible for him to obtain fresh money for his gigantic financial operations, he at last hit upon, or was directed to, Moscow, where there flourished an institution called the Moscow Commercial Loan Bank. This Bank and he seemed quite made for one another, and he managed to borrow from it in all a sum not much under a million sterling. Last year he visited Moscow, to discuss business questions, as he hoped, with his friends, when he was suddenly arrested, and shortly afterwards the Bank closed its doors. The mere fact that he was shut up in prison ruined Dr. Strousberg as his business was of that delicate, anxious, and vast character that, if he left off attending to it for a day, all was lost. The creditors of the Bank were furious with the directors and managers of the institution, and with Dr. Strousberg as the author of their losses, and it was arranged that they should all be exposed to the ordeal of a common prosecution. Dr. Strousberg is a German, one of the managers and one of the directors were also Germans, and the rest of the accused, to the number of seventeen, were Russians. An enlightened Russian jury found all the Germans guilty and all the Russians innocent, with the exception of one, whose guilt, the jury held, was lessened by extenuating circumstances. The offence of Dr. Strousberg in being a German was heightened by his being also by birth a Jew, and the German manager was a Jew both by birth and religion. These aggravating circumstances were dwelt on with great fervour by the Public Prosecutor, who appealed to the jury to save the sacred land of Russia from such pests as German Jews must necessarily be. Originally Dr. Strousberg had been charged with the offence of borrowing money on insufficient security. But, either because this curious crime was proved to be unknown even to Russian law, or because it was incontestable that those who lent him the money had chosen to think his securities sufficient, the charge was

dropped, and he was ultimately tried on the charge of having bribed a Russian official. In Russia the officials of joint-stock companies are legally in the position of public officials, and so, when Dr. Strousberg made presents to the friendly manager of the Bank, he was technically guilty of as great a crime as if he had given a rouble to an exciseman or a Custom-house officer. This view of his conduct quite overwhelmed Dr. Strousberg. He had a sort of defence to the charge of being a Berlin Jew, for he could plead that in early life he had turned Christian. But what could he say to the charge that he had actually gone so far as to tamper with the integrity of a Russian official? In a despairing way he protested that he had never heard or dreamt of such a law as that by which a bank manager was crowned with the majesty of a public official, and that, even if he had known that the manager was a public official, it could never have crossed his mind that to offer him a present would be thought wrong in Russia. The jury would not listen to protests of this sort, and perhaps they must be supposed to understand their own country best; but Dr. Strousberg may have been misled by the unanimous testimony of every foreigner who ever set foot in Russia, that every Russian official wants a bribe, and that no Russian official will do anything without one. Dr. Strousberg had no real defence. He was unquestionably a German; he was a Jew, or at least he was a Jew convert; and he had made one or more presents to a person who was, by construction of law, a Russian official.

With one exception the jury acquitted the Russian defendants. They had done some rather irregular things; but then they were poor innocent creatures, utterly unable to cope with the astute villainy of Jews and Germans. It must be owned that the Public Prosecutor did not take this view, and he urged that the directors of the Bank were really more guilty than Strousberg or the German manager who had first advanced the Bank's money. But the jury were not to be guided by the Public Prosecutor in such a matter. They took a broad view of the case, and acquitted their Russian brethren, with the exception of one Russian, who had been expressly appointed to watch over the manager in his dealings with foreigners like Strousberg, and who acknowledged that he had received 69,000 roubles from this manager as a reward for his trouble in ascertaining that the Strousberg business was all right. Here was a case in which one Russian official accepted from another money belonging to a public institution; and it might have been expected that in a country with so high a standard of purity this would be regarded as a very heinous offence. But, as the counsel for the Russian official put it to the jury, when money is offered by such an "imp of hell" as a German Jew, an honest Russian may easily get bewildered and accept it. The jury concurred, and found that there were extenuating circumstances in the guilt of the Russian official. The telegraphic accounts of the verdict are not quite consistent, and it is not quite clear that one Russian more did not have some measure of guilt attributed to him. But, as a body, the Russian directors were acquitted. It must be therefore assumed that they were legally innocent, but their conduct in office throws a valuable light on the construction of a commercial body in Russia, and on the extent to which its aberrations from the strict paths of commercial virtue may be condoned. The mode of action pursued in their touching innocency by the directors was as follows:—They allowed their German manager to make what advances he pleased, and were highly delighted at the connection he formed with the great Strousberg. The great man was indeed very kind to them; for he consented to take off their hands at 80 a batch of shares the market price of which was 25. Subsequently they thought the manager wanted watching, and appointed a Russian to supervise him, who, as he owned, was immediately bribed. They had a habit of refusing to discount bills as a body, and then discounting them when one of their own members had got them into his own hands. Naturally, their affairs did not exactly prosper, but they kept their shareholders quite by packing meetings with their children and servants, and publishing balance-sheets which looked well enough, as they sent masses of unsaleable securities to correspondents to be got rid of if possible, and then in their accounts debited their correspondents with the imaginary proceeds of imaginary sales. When the crash came, and they had determined on liquidation, they deferred it until they had sold their own shares and withdrawn their own deposits; and on the last day of doing business, after refusing to honour the cheque of a customer, they paid away to their own Vice-President 38,000 roubles. They then closed their doors, and having saved themselves, left their depositors to ruin. This is the way in which things are managed in Russia, and as a Russian jury sympathized with the directors who had done such things, we may suppose that their conduct was not considered extraordinary. It is at any rate a curious piece of current history, and if it does not warn foreign investors, nothing will.

Except that he was a German converted Jew, and that he had imagined it to be an ordinary thing for a Russian official to want a little present, we do not see that anything was even alleged against Dr. Strousberg in this trial which can be called an offence. He was very hard pressed for money when he began his connexion with the Moscow Bank, and all he had to rely upon to get money was a mass of shares, some worthless and some valuable. No one would take shares at 80 which were worth 25 if he could help it, and, as his securities were not acceptable elsewhere, he had to submit to such terms as the Russian Bank thought fit to impose. To deal with a man in the position of Dr. Strousberg is a dangerous thing for a credit institution; but if such an institution chooses to go into dangerous business, that is entirely its own fault. Some of the allegations against Dr. Strousberg show a childish conception of commercial transactions. He had a property of indisputable value in Bohemia, and he borrowed money to complete the works on it. It was gravely stated as a charge against him that he borrowed money to complete works which, without that money, could not have their legitimate value. Nothing could be more strictly in the ordinary course of business. It is the in which hundreds of unfinished railways have been completed. The borrower creates the security of the lender with the money lent, and, if the undertaking is a sound one, both parties have acted wisely. When the Bank was committed to Dr. Strousberg, it found that it had to go on advancing in order to sustain his credit. At first it lent so many hundred roubles on each of a set of railway-carriages which he was finishing, and then so many hundred roubles more, and the process was repeated a third time. It is precisely because a man engaged in large enterprises without cash enough to carry them on must have one loan after another, unless the money first advanced is to be lost, that it is dangerous to deal with him. Dr. Strousberg had what he called his system, and it is a very bad system. This system consisted in beginning a big enterprise without sufficient funds, and then, to put himself right, undertaking another big enterprise, and so on for ever. He had railways in every part of Europe, he had iron-works, he had carriage-works, he had all sorts of industries going on under his superintendence and at his risk. A man adrift on such a boundless sea of speculation lives in constant danger. Dr. Strousberg says, in an autobiography which he has recently published, that the war of 1866 nearly ruined him, that the war of 1870 again nearly ruined him, and that his arrest at Moscow quite ruined him. In his autobiography he naturally attributes to himself every possible virtue. He stands forth as the tender father, as the confiding friend. Every one of his innumerable enterprisis is represented as having stood on a legitimate basis, and he failures are laid at the doors of other people. We cannot criticize statements which we have no means checking, but it may very probably be true that Dr. Strousberg only did on a large scale what hundreds of others have done on a small scale. He was the flower of speculative contractors; and experience has shown that speculative contractors have done more harm than good. They have carried out some few sound enterprises, and have started or carried out very many unsound ones. We in England have acquired this amount of experience very dearly, and on a very large scale. The downfall of Dr. Strousberg will offer an instructive lesson to the Continent; and there, as here, the day of speculative contractors may be said to be past. The benefit which this lesson will give will probably exceed the harm caused by his ruin; and although individuals will suffer, the world will be wiser. We cannot mourn with Dr. Strousberg as he wishes that the readers of his autobiography should mourn with him; but in the trial just concluded he appears to have had a hard fate, although he may have infringed a special article of Russian law.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Times"*)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.

THE alarm which was felt regarding the depreciation of silver has in great measure subsided, and it is now evident that the fears that led to a panic were in the main groundless. Yet it is passing strange that the body of London Bankers and merchants and the India Office should have even for a time succumbed to unreasoning dread; because if the City of London, with all its financial genius, accumulated experience, and enormous wealth, is liable to lose its calmness and stablity, and to become demoralized at the mere breath of suspicion, what is there to fall back upon to vindicate reason and to arrest recklessness and wild excitement? The Blue Book on the Depreciation of Silver, and the subsequent course of the silver market show that the dread of some enormous fall in value had but little basis; and now that the panic has passed away, there is nothing in the conditions of the production and consumption of silver to justify any further alarm.

There is no doubt that the Report of Mr. Goschen's Committee has been of very great service in bringing together an immense mass of facts regarding silver, gold, and the foreign exchanges, and the information presented will be of the utmost benefit all over the world. Yet, on the main cause of the depreciation as described in the Report—"the discovery of new silver mines of great richness in the state of Nevada"—the estimate for the year 1876 is exceedingly wide of the mark. Nothing could show more conclusively how untrustworthy the statistics of Government officials frequently are, and how mischievous their miscalculations may be, than the present case. Dr. Linderman, the Director of the United States Mint, estimated the production of silver in the United States for 1876 at dlrs. 50,000,000; whereas the best authorities here, with the figures to the end of September before them, estimate the amount for the year at dlrs. 28,000,000. In my letter in *The Times* of August 29, I stated that the year's production would be between dlrs. 25,000,000 and dlrs. 30,000,000. The total yield will be about 24,00 ,000 ounces of fine silver, thus being the most accurate form of estimating, as the price during the year has been subject to considerable fluctuations. The loose manner in which in nearly all the statistics of silver here the *dore* bullion—that is, gold and silver in combination—has been classed as silver, has been the chief cause of erroneous calculations, and now the principal mines are beginning to report the exact amount of silver as distinguished from gold. Sir Hector Hay, in his evidence respecting the United States, replied to Question 26 by saying, "I believe that the production of silver is considerably exaggerated;" and his answer to Question 47 was "The reason I think so is that the silver has not made its appearance in the market, as far as I can learn." The fact that the large amounts said to have been produced have not appeared on any of the silver markets of the world is most conclusive evidence as to over-estimate.

So that, taking the estimates of the production of silver from the returns of the mines, and from those engaged in the purchase and shipment of silver, the year's production in the United States may be set down at about dlrs. 28,000,000. There is not the slightest doubt that the silver product of the United States has all along been exaggerated, and those who have access to the best sources of information consider 24,000,000 ounces of fine silver a full estimate and one, moreover, that, with the amplest knowledge of the prospects of further production, they think is not likely to be exceeded in future from the present known sources. There is, therefore, nothing to warrant expectations of enormous production, and the discovery of new mines of great value is entirely speculative, there being always some slender chance of such a thing, though no more now than at any time in the last 25 years. It is evident also that if the present supply is to be kept up for an indefinite period new mines must be discovered to take the place of those now being worked out. Humboldt, in his great work on Mexico, has shown that nearly one-half of the whole gold and silver production of Mexico came from three mining districts, while the remaining half came from about 50 districts comprising about 3,000 mines. So it in Nevada, the great production has been from the Comstock Lode; all else in that State and the surrounding States has been comparatively insignificant.

At the same time there may be additional production from two sources. The Sutro Tunnel, on which about £500,000 has been expended, is now in about three of the four miles from the mouth of the tunnel, near the Carson River, to the Comstock Lode; and as it runs at right angles to all the lodes of which the Comstock is the chief it may strike some new ledges of value before reaching the Comstock, or after passing through it into Mount Davidson. The great object of this tunnel is to cut the Comstock at a depth of about 1,800ft. so that the enormous bodies of water that now have to be pumped from that, and even from lower depths, with powerful and very costly machinery, may run off through the tunnel into the Carson River, and may, at the mouth of the tunnel, give ample water for the mills intended to be erected there for the reduction of the ores, which it is expected will be run out through the tunnel. It will not reach the Comstock for at least 15 months yet; but when completed it will be of immense service to the mining interest. Yet, with all its advantages, with the prospect of cutting unkown or undeveloped ledges, and of enabling low grade ores to be worked at a profit that cannot be reduced to advantage at present high cost of mining and milling, the superintendent of the Sutro Tunnel Company makes an estimate of the production of the Comstock at dlrs 30,000,000 of silver and gold on an average for the next ten years, the division probably being 55 per cent of silver and 45 per cent of gold. One of the most trustworthy papers here—the *Evening Bulletin*—in summing up lately the proportions of silver and gold in the leading Comstock mines, comes to the conclusion that on an average there is 52½ per cent. of silver and 47½ of gold.

The other probable source of increased production is Arizona, which before long will be placed in communication with this city by the Southern Pacific Railway, of which 600 miles of the 715 from this city to the Colorado River at Fort Yuma are completed. The railway, when extended through Arizona will open up new mining fields at present too inaccessible to be worked to advantage. Yet, while the the States or territories of Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Montana Idaho, Colorado, and Arizona itself have abundance of mineral belts that have been largely explored, there has not been found more than one exceptionally large silver lode—the Comstock—and it is probable that the railway, even if completed through Arizona, might not materially increase the production of silver. I make this reference to Arizona in case some wild ideas may be set afloat as to a deluge of silver in connexion with railway extension there, and the more so because, although no valuable large bodies of silver ore have been discovered, some very valuable small ore bodies have been worked.

The report of Mr. Goschen's Committee, taking the mean between Dr. Linderman's £10,000,000 and Messrs Rothschild's agents' £8,000,000, has placed the estimate for 1876 at £9,000,000 whereas the amount will not exceed £5,600,00. This over-estimate of £3,400,000, or about 60 per cent is of the utmost importance in considering the question of supply, and the deduction of this large amount from the figures in the report puts a very different aspect on the prospect of the silver question.

Having thus shown that the Report contains a largely exaggerated estimate of the production, and having stated the opinion of the best informed persons here that the yield is not likely to be materially increased, while the giving out of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines would strike out one-half the production, without, so far as is known yet, leaving any mines behind at all adequate to fill their place, I now pass from this branch of the question to consider the reasons for thinking that the speculative prospect decidedly leans to an advance in the price of silver.

The silver panic in London not only alarmed the British and Indian Governments and British and Oriental merchants, but it extended to the United States with almost equal force; to the Pacific States, which are deeply interested in the production of the article; and to the citizens of the United States general lay, who are beset on all sides with questions of gold, silver, and paper currency, in view of the resumption of specie payments, solemnly decreed by Statute to begin on January 1, 1876. Now, there is a Silver Commission, consisting of three United States Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and three so-called experts, sitting at present in New York. Of these the most prominent are Senator Jones, of Nevada the chairman, a large owner of mines, and an uncompromising advocate of the double standard, and Senator Boutwell, of Massachssets, late Secretary of the Treasury. Of the nine members of the Commission, it is understood that the majority favour the double standard—that is, gold and silver as legal tender to unlimited amounts; while the advocates of the single gold standard are in the minority. It is impossible to say what evidence may come before them, but in a democratic country it is exceedingly difficult to resist the appeal of any important national industry to protection, and much more so when it is a question not of protective duties, but of giving, as they say in this country, a show to the silver interest as well as the gold interest in the forthcoming resumption without any loss to the country. However this may be, there is a growing feeling that somehow or other silver will enter in a material degree into the resumption scheme, and nothing has contributed to that so much as the panic in London and the depreciation of silver. The Act of January 14, 1875, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on and after January 1, 1879, redeem in coin the outstanding legal tender notes, so that redemption may be in either gold or silver coin. It must be understood, moreover, that from 1792 till 1834 gold and silver were both legal tender in the ratio of 1 to 15, which underweighting (over-valuing) silver, as compared with the proportion maintained in Europe of 1 to 15½, sent all the gold abroad and made silver practically the single standard, and that in 1834 the laws were altered so that gold and silver were coined in the ratio of 1 to 16, thus overweighting (under-valuing) silver, as compared with the European standard, and causing it to be sent abroad, thus leaving practically the single gold standard. In 1873 silver was demonetized in the United States, though, of course, this was under the *regime* of an inconvertible paper currency. In California, however, by the general consent of the people, specie payments have been continued, and now we have here a gold currency of 20, 10, 5, 3, and 2½ dollar coins, and a token silver currency of 50, 25, 10, and 5 cent coins now that the short-lived legal-tender character of the

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trade dollar up to dlrs. 5 has been repealed, thus restricting the latter to the originally intended function of forming a means of exporting silver of certified weight and fineness to China, Japan, and other Oriental countries, where it was hoped that, besides its commercial value, it might be adopted as a standard coinage, and thus pass into extensive circulation. As yet it has not obtained any footing, except as an article of commerce, though considerable quantities have been exported.

It has been hastily concluded by Dr. Linderman and other American authorities, and from them accepted by the witnesses before Mr. Goschen's Committee, that the resumption of the United States will be in gold alone. The certainty of gold being employed, to the exclusion of full valued silver, is assumed also in the Report itself; but, as I have stated above the Act of January 14, 1875, provides for redemption in coin, and I very much misunderstand the whole spirit of American politics and politicians if the preponderating silver members of the Commission do not make a very hard fight to bring together and embody in their Report the most that can be said for silver. When the most is said the case will indeed be a very strong one, both from an economic and national point of view, and will in all probability end in something important being done with silver and for the silver interest. There cannot be a doubt that the predominant opinion of the United States is in favour of the resumption of specie payments; and it is certain that the most strenuous efforts will be made by the Republican Party to begin redemption on January, 1, 1879, a little more than two years hence. If Mr. Hayes is elected to the Presidency, resumption will be the most urgent and important work lying before his Administration, and the only probable check may be the Democratic House of Representatives. If Mr. Tilden is elected it will, without the consent of the Senate, in which the majority is Republican, be impossible to repeal the Resumption Act or to defer the date; while if Mr. Tilden is once installed in the White House, being a hard-money man, he will in all probability see that the bringing back of the currency to a specie basis will be one of the greatest and most memorable acts of his Administration. Now, what does resumption involve? The total outstanding legal-tender notes amounted, on September 30, 1876, to dlrs 368,494,740, exclusive of the fractional currency. In addition to this there were outstanding on July 1, 1876, National Bank and National Gold Bak notes to the amount of dlrs. 330,899 146. The former are issued by the Controller of the Currency to all banks, restrictions limiting the total amount issuable having been removed by the Act of January 14, 1875 on deposit at the Treasury of United States bonds bearing interest in gold the amount of the notes being 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds deposited, and out of this 90 per cent. 5 per cent has to be deposited in the Treasury as a provision for redemption. In the case of the National Gold Bank the notes issued amount to 80 per cent of the par value of the bonds, and these banks being in the Pacific States only the notes circulate at par in gold. The National bank notes circulate on the same terms as United States' legal-tender notes having the most undoubted security—namely, the obligation of the United States, if called upon to redeem them by the sale of the interest-bearing bonds deposited with the additional security of the other funds of the banks. The legal-tender notes are therefore the fixed currency which cannot be increased or diminished by demand although Act of January 14, 1875, provides a means by which they may be reduced so as not to fall below 300,000,000 until resumption begins. But the bank-notes form the elastic part of the currency, so that the United States' Government gained two objects by establishing the National Bank system; they created a home market for their bonds, and while their own inconvertible legal-tender notes are outstanding, with no means of accommodating them to the wants of the people, the National Bank notes perform the accommodating function, as they can be increased or diminished by the banks to suit the wants of their respective districts To this must be added about 145,000,000 of gold silver coin and bullion the amount estimated by Dr Linderman, making the total legal-tender note, banknote and specie circulation of the United States about dlrs 775,000,000, valued in gold, allowing a discount of 10 percent. on the par value of the fractional currency legal-tender and National Bank notes, the gold notes being about dlrs 1,427,000. The present gold value of the total circulation thus amounts to about £160,000,000 sterling, against a total circulation in coin and notes in the United Kingdom of about £187,000,000.

Whatever, therefore, may be the form of resumption, whether in gold alone with silver as subsidiary, in full valued gold and silver at a fixed or varying ratio, or in silver alone with gold as subsidiary, facilitated in either of the last two cases by a convertible note issue, the demands of the United States' Mint on the dlrs. 28,000,000 of yearly silver production are not likely to leave much over for export for years to come, and there is a strong probability that the Mint may become a large importer. But without waiting for the future or considering probabilities, what is the present position of silver in the United States? In terms of the Act of January 14, 1875, the redemption of the fractional currency,—that is, of legal-tender notes for 10, 25, and 50 cents, amounting to about dlrs. 40,000,000, is now going on in token silver coin of like denominations; and the Act stipulates that the coining for this purpose is to proceed "as rapidly as practicable." On September 30 there was still outstanding dlrs. 29, 858, 415 of fractional currency, and to complete the redemption the Secretary of the Treasury has still to purchase about dlrs, 20,000 000 of silver; so that his necessities will require about dlrs. 2,000,000 per month for the next ten months. Now, Secretary Morrill, finding that the leading producers of silver here will not contract to deliver the amount he requires, or any large portion of it, at present prices, goes on buying from hand to mouth; and he keeps a standing advertised offer for silver based upon the price in London. Rather more than a fortnight ago he raised the price to dlrs. 1 15c. in gold per ounce of fine silver delivered at any of the Mints or at the Assay Office in New York. The London price rules the silver market of the world, and when the United States' Government purchase silver they do so at the equivalent of the London price of the day, less the cost of transmitting the silver to London. It is the same with wheat: the Liverpool prices rule, and the prices here are those of Liverpool, less charges of laying it down there. The course of the silver market therefore depends a very great deal on Secretary Morrill. He must buy about dlrs 2,000,000 per month, and that for a time will absorb nearly all the production in the United States. If he were to make an offer for the remaining dlrs. 20,000,000 on terms that the producers would accept, the fact that positive contracts had to be fulfilled at the rate of dlrs. 2,000,000 per month would, in the opinion of producers, immediately send the price of silver in London up to some considerably higher figure than the present; and it is this idea that causes them to be unwilling to contract for large amounts for future delivery at present low prices.

The movements of silver in the United States must also come into our calculations. The exports from all ports for the years ended June 30, less the imports (see appendix to Report, p.p. 143, 145) amounted in 1872 to dlrs. 25,302,543; in 1873 to dlrs. 26,953,369; in 1874, to dlrs 23,636,216; in 1875, to dlrs. 17,947,241—a very different state of things from increasing export. I have been unable to obtain the figures for the year ended June 30, 1876; but I may quote the exports, less imports, of gold and silver (not silver only) at the port of New York for the period from January 1 to September 30 of the following years:—dlrs. 55.102,000 in 1872; dlrs. 36,453,000 in 1873; dlrs. 33,489,000 in 1874; dlrs 53,900 000 in 1875; and 825,434,000 in 1876 The exports, less imports, of silver at the port of San Francisco from January 1 to September 30, 1875, were dlrs. 1,924,632; and for the same period of 1876, dlrs.3,943,843.

The silver question in the United States may, therefore, be summed up in a few words. The total production for dlr syear 1876 will amount to about 24,000,000oz. of fine silver, valued at dlrs 1 15c. per oz. the price of the day, at dlrs27,600,000 in gold, and there is no reasonable expectation of increase of the future from all known sources, while the continuance of the present supply is, to say the least, problematical. The redemption of the fractional currency will require dlrs 20 000,000 more, and if coinage is commenced for resumption on January 1, 1879 on the single gold standard, there will be needed at least dlrs 75,000,00 of subsidiary silver coin; and if the double standard be adopted, involving full valued silver coin, or the single silver standard be adopted with gold as subsidiary, it is difficult to say to what price silver may rise.

Passing across the Atlantic to England, what are the main facts that confront us in regard to silver there? The total imports into the United Kingdom for the eight months ended August 31, 1876 were £8.286,797, against total exports during the same period £7,559 314, showing the net imports to be £727,483. Now, taking the allowance for eight months for manufacturing purposes of £400,000, the report of Mr. Goschen's Committee setting down the annual consumption at £600,000 and estimating the coinage for the same period at £400,000 in the proportion for the year 1875, these two items gave £800,000 against a net imports of £727 483. On further analyzing the Tables of Export and Import in the Supplement to the *Economist* of September 9 1876, the imports of silver from Germany during the first eight months of 1876, were £2,689,271 against £707,375 in the same period of 1875, showing the imports to be £1,981,896 more in the period of 1876 than of 1875 and, allowing for an excess of export to Germany for the period in 1876 as compared with 1875, the net imports from Germany into the United Kingdom were £1,898,383 more in the first eight months of 1876 than of 1875. On the other hand, the diminution of net imports from Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies amounted to £511,219 for the period of 1876 as compared with 1875, and similarly a diminution in net imports from the United States of £81, 912. So that looking on the supply and demand as almost exactly balanced in the period under consideration, the supply is only kept up by an excessive import of £1, 898,383 from Germany a merely temporary source of supply, whereas the United States, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, the permanent sources of supply from which largely increased quantities were confidently reckoned upon, show a falling off during the eight months of £593,131. Further, the total imports of silver into the United Kingdom for the four years and eight months from 1872 till the 31st of August, 1876, were £54,836,000, and the total exports for same period were £49,093,000, making net imports £5 743,000. Taking the figures for coinage for the four years—namely, £3,810,115, and taking £400,000 for the eight months in 1876 as already estimated, and adding for manufacturing purposes £600,000 per annum—a total home consumption for these four years and eight months is obtained of £7,210,000, against a total net import during the same period of £5,743,000, making an excess of export and consumption of £1,467,000 over the supply. Moreover, the net exports of silver to British India for the first eight months of 1876 exceeded those during the same period of 1875 by £1,622,025, and if British India, China, and Japan are taken together, the increase of export was £1,380,825.

Yet this diminution of import from the producing countries was happening at the very time when there was a severe panic in London, in consequence of the belief that the world was going to be deluged with silver from these sources, and this excess of export and home consumption over supply was going on in the leading silver market of the world, while it was supposed that Europe was being flooded with silver in consequence of the demonetization by Germany. Then the average price of silver during these last five years of deficient supply fell from 60½d. in 1872 to 59½d. in 1873; to 58 5-16d. in 1874, to 56⅜d. in 1875, and to 52½d. in the first eight months of 1876. The average price from 1852 to 1872 had been 61d., and from 1868 to 1872 60½d. The fall from 52½d. to 47d. in July last may be regarded as the depreciation of sheer panic; but the actual fall from 60½d. in 1872 to 52½d., is 13⅓ per cent., and from 56⅜d. in August, 1875 to 52½d. in August, 1876, about 7½ per cent. I remark here that the rise of the price of silver after the gold discoveries in Australia and California was from 59½d. to 62d., or only 4 1-5 per cent.

The supply of silver thus falling short of the demand, the actual fall in price must arise from one of two causes. Either the cost of producing or acquiring it has diminished of the cost of proceeding gold or of acquiring it has increased. There is no reason for supposing that the cost of producing silver has diminished, as although two mines in Nevada or making extraordinary profits at present, this is not the case in Mexico, South America, or in many other mines in Navada; and, following the economic law that the price of the total production of any article is determined by the cost of that part of the supply which is produced at a profit under the greatest disadvantages, it is clear that the price of silver will not be determined by the cost in the more profitable mines of Nevada, but by the cost in the least profitable mines of Navada, Maxico, and South America. But the demonetization of silver in Germany had, at the time of the sittings of Mr. Goschen's Committee caused £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 of silver to be sold, and, therefore, by the effect of this additional supply to be acquired cheaply, though that has not hindered the export and home consumption of silver in the United Kingdom from being £1,467,000 in excess of the net imports, including whatever of this surplus German silver may have come to London. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that there is any material increase in the cost of producing gold, but in the last four years the German Government have accumulated about £60,000,000 of gold. So that the two main causes tending to lower the price of silver have been the £6,000,000 to £7,000,000, about £2,000,000 a year, that the German Government have sold and thus practically added to the supply, and the purchase or acquisition of about £60,000 000 of gold drawn from the yearly production and the gold supplies of the world, thus rendering gold scarce, and therefore dear. Now this increase of silver and diminution of gold must have had their natural influence on the relative prices of these metals, and the question is in what proportions £6,000,000 of silver added to the supply, and £60,000,000 of gold subtracted from the supply, have respectively contributed to the fall in the gold value of silver of 13 1-3 per cent., since the German accumulation of gold began the present time, when the price is 52½d. There have also been purchases of gold for Sweden and Norway, Holland, and Japan, assisting in rendering gold scarce. If the price of silver had fallen in consequence of its excessive amount, the effect would have been distinctly treaceable in a general rise of silver prices in India, while silver was depreciating. But in a letter in *The Times* of September 6 this is distinctly asserted not to be the case, while on the other hand it is asserted that in London gold prices of Indian imports have fallen in consequence of the increased purchasing power of gold. In one of the business notes of the *Economist* of September 16 a list is given of 24 articles of import during the month of August placed "nearly according to their relative importance," with the prices current in August, 1875, and August, 1876, and of these the first 11 staple articles, beginning with cotton, have all declined in value, the average fall in price being 7 1-5 per cent.; and of the other 13 articles seven have increased in price including silk, in consequence of the diminution in the European crop and flax and jute, and six have increased in value. Now, it is very singular that taking the average gold price of silver for August, 1875 (Appendix to Report, p. 20), at 56½d., and for August, 876, at 52d., the depreciation in the twelve months is about 7½d. per cent.; and taking the first 11 articles referred to above, the average depreciation in gold prices is 7 1-5th per cent. during the twelve months; while the prices in India, where an excess of silver should have been distinctly felt, are stated to remain comparatively stationary, and China was so bare of silver that the rate of exchange for six months' bills on London rose in Shanghai from 600d. to 70d. per Shanghai tael, as soon as the tea and silk seasons set in, that is the end of May or beginning of June, thus producing a rapid variation of about 16½ per cent.

I will illustrate the large profits that were for a brief time obtainable by the figures of an actual shipment of silver made by the agent of a China bank here about the 12th of July, just immediately after a sale of Council draughts in London at the lowest rate at which sales were made:—

400,000 oz., 998 fine silver, at 23 per cent. discount...$397,413 gold.
Paid for by telegraphic transfer on London at 4 3/4d per. ..... = £80,724 10 0

OUTTURN IN SHANGHAI.

Canton Taels, weight 331,120, sold at tls. 111·4 =
Shanghai Taels, 368 867 68—invested in six months' bills on London, at 5s. 9 3/4d £107,202 3 6

About £1,200 have to be deducted for interest in London, leaving a balance of profit on the transaction of about £25,000, or rather more than 30 per cent.

Yet in *The Times* of September 8 the total imports of 10 of the above 11 articles (brandy not being mentioned in *The Times* list), for August, 1876, were £12,680,766, against £12,460,345 in August 1875, or less than 2 per cent. in favour of 1876, while the average prices of the individual articles had declined in the 12 months about 7 1-5 per cent., almost exactly the amount of the fall in silver during the same period. I do not assert that the rise in gold is the sole cause of the simultaneous decline in staple articles and in silver of over 7 per cent, but at least the above shows a case for investigation where fuller materials on the subject are accessible. At the same time the burden of evidence seems to favour the idea that the fall in silver has been mainly brought about by the rise in gold in consequence of what has been practically a permanent lock-up by Berlin of £60 000,000, which, disturbing the normal movements of gold to that extent, has made it scarce and raised its purchasing power.

It would indeed be strange if £60,000,000 of gold could be withdrawn from the ordinary sources of supply and circulation without having a decided effect; so accepting this rise in its purchasing power as beyond all doubt, and that this is the chief cause of the depreciation of silver, the question is, can silver be brought back to its former price, and how? There are four ways in which silver might be made to rise to its former average ratio to gold of 15½ to 1—(1) by a diminution in the supply of silver itself, or (2) by an increase in the demand for it; (3) by an increase in the supply of gold or (4) by a diminution in the demand. In the first case, from what is known at present there is no reason to expect any increase in the supply of silver, and the chances are in favour of diminution; in the second case there is the certainty of an enlarged demand for it by the United States Government, and a high probability of their absorbing all the home production and becoming importers, and this latter is a certainty also if the Act of January 14, 1875, is carried out, an Act not only signed by the President, but the approval of it made the subject of a special Message to the Senate. Regarding the third case, the rise in the purchasing power of gold will to some extent increase the supply, but not to any extent out of proportion to the demand, that is likely to have much effect on silver, and regarding the fourth case, there is no immediate expectation of a diminution in the demand for gold that is likely to materially lower its purchasing power, and the demand may be increased. The main hope of those interested in silver lies therefore, in the carrying out of the Resumption Act by the United States Government. Certainly if Mr. Hayes is elected to the Presidency there seems to me no loophole through which the Republican party can escape from begining the redemption in coin of the national legal tender notes on January 1, 1879. There can be no repeal of the Act without the concurrence of the Senate, which has a Republican marority, and the Act gives full powers to the Secretary of the Treasury, without further recourse to the Legislature, to use surplus revenues and to dispose of bonds so as to provide the means of resuming specie payments at the time appointed.